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Warsaw Pact Meeting Convenes in East Berlin

Poland's Jaruzelski Arrives

LD101606 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] [no dateline as received] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish PR State Council, arrived in the GDR capital from Poland this afternoon to attend the meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

He was warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership. Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, PZPR Central Committee Politburo members, were also welcomed.

Bulgaria's Zhivkov Arrives

LD101651 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN) — Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria arrived in Berlin from the People's Republic of Bulgaria this afternoon to attend the meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership, warmly welcomed him at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport. Petur Mladenov, foreign minister, and Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, were also welcomed.

Romania's Totu, Milea, Arrive

LD101713 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN)—Ioan Totu, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and foreign minister, arrived in Berlin from the SR of Romania early this evening to attend the meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-states as the personal representative of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and Romanian president.

He was warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership. Colonel General Vasile Milea, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and Defense minister, was also welcomed.

CSSR's Husak Arrives

LD101647 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN) — Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, arrived in Berlin this afternoon to attend the meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states.

He was warmly welcomed at Berlin Schoenefeld airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership. Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs, and Col. Gen. Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense, were also welcomed.

Kadar, Delegation Arrive

LD102137 Budapest MTI in English 2039 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, December 10 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, arrived in Berlin on Thursday evening. He is to attend the meeting of the first and general secretaries of the fraternal parties of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is to brief participants on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit.

Janos Kadar and members of his party, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, both members of the Central Committee, were welcomed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State, and other leading party and state representatives.

Welcome From GDR's Honecker

LD101855 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN)—Personalities from the fraternal parties of the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the SR of Romania, and the Hungarian People's Republic arrived in the GDR capital today for the meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states, taking place in Berlin on Friday by joint agreement.

They were warmly welcomed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and other members and candiate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport was decorated with the state flags of the participating countries and the red banners of the working class.

Mikhael Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will arrive in Berlin on Friday morning. [passage omitted]

As well as Erich Honecker, the following welcomed the leading representatives from the socialist fraternal countries: members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen; Hans-Joachim Boehme; Horst Dohlus; Werner Eberlein; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager; Werner Jarowinsky; Heinz Kessler; Guenther Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski; Siegfried Lorenz; Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Erich Mueckenberger; Alfred Neumann; Guenter Schabowski; Harry Tisch; Inge Lange; Gerhard Mueller; Margarete Mueller; Gerhard Schuerer; Werner Walde; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and other personalities.

Also present were the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Warsaw Pact states in the GDR, whose representatives have arrived in Berlin.

USSR's Gorbachev Arrives

LD111041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1017 GMT 11 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec 87 (ADN) — Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee arrived in the GDR capital this morning from the United States to take part in the meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states. Mikhail Gorbachev, his wife Raisa, and the other visitors were fraternally welcomed at the flag-bedecked Berlin Schoenefeld airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership.

Thousands of citizens enthusiastically greeted the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Pact Meeting Opens

LD111208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1145 GMT 11 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN)—The leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states have come together in Berlin at noon today to begin their meeting as arranged. The conference is taking place in the conference center of the Palast Hotel near Marx-Engels square in the GDR capital.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, opened the meeting at 1235. He warmly welcomed the representatives of the fraternal countries, who are accompanied by the foreign ministers and defense ministers as well as other leading figures of the Pact states.

The general secretaries and first secretaries had taken their places at the conference table, which is arranged in a large rectangle. Beside them were the foreign ministers, defense ministers, and other leading figures in the delegations. The national flags of the participating states were arranged along the front of the conference chamber.

The meeting is attended by, from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; and General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of defense. From the People's Republic of Hungary, Janos Kadar, the general secretary of the HSWP; members of the Central Committee of the HSWP Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs; and Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense. From the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the State Council of the GDR; Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and General Heinz Kessler, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense. From the People's Republic of Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland; Marian Orzechowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and General Florian Siwicki, minister of defense.

From the SR of Romania, as the personal representative of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceaucescu, Ioan Totu, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Colonel General Vasile Milea, candidate member of the executive committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of defense. From the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs; Aleksandr Yakovlev, Central Committee secretary; General Dmitriy Yazov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin and Vadim Medvedyev; as well as Vladimir Kamentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

From the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Colonel General Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense. A representative of the supreme commander of the joint forces of the Warsaw Pact states, Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, was also present.

The beginning of the meeting in the conference chamber was followed by many GDR and foreign journalists, correspondents of daily newspapers and news agencies, cameramen from television stations, and photographers from Europe and overseas. Before this, in the foyer of the banquet and conference center, where the leading representatives had gathered, there was a photo opportunity. Erich Honecker welcomed the general secretaries and first secretaries here. There were animated discussions. Mikhail Gorbachev, who had arrived at the hotel shortly before, exchanged friendly words of greetings with the heads of the delegations.

On-Site Inspection Agreement

LD111451 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 11 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN)—At the end of the meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states on Friday afternoon, an agreement was signed between the GDR, the USSR, and the CSSR on inspections that is connected to the treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the removal of their medium-range and shorter-range missiles. The first to sign the document was Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. The Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek signed, and then Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer signed for the GDR.

The ceremony was greeted by the participants in the meeting with long applause. As the chairman of the meeting, Erich Honecker then stated: Thus the agreement is signed by the three foreign ministers. He declared the meeting closed and invited the participants to a banquet at the State Council Building.

The signing ceremony in the conference chamber of the Berlin Palast Hotel, like the opening of the discussions, was covered by numerous GDR and foreign journalists.

Press Statement

LD111445 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 11 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec 87 ADN—GDR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer read a press statement Thursday afternoon immediately after the meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states in Berlin. He informed GDR and foreign journalists at the international press center that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has informed the participants in detail about his visit to the United States and the course and results of the negotiations with President Ronald Reagan. The representatives of the allied states expressed their full support and high regard for the results of the negotiations in Washington. This step of historic dimensions is already exercising a beneficial influence on the political climate of our planet.

Adding to the official press statement on the meeting, Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer said the agreement signed by the GDR, USSR, and CSSR foreign ministers contained detailed regulations for all the activity of U.S. inspectors on GDR and CSSR territory during the taking stock and dismantling of Soviet shorter-range missiles. We regard the agreement signed today as a concrete, practical contribution to the implementation of the historic document signed by the USSR and the United States.

Honecker Hosts Luncheon

LD111430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 11 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec 87 (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, is hosting a luncheon for the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states at the official seat of the State Council. Other GDR state and party leadership are attending.

Gorbachev Luncheon Toast

LD111723 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 11 Dec 87

["Mikhail Gorbachev's Toast"—ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN)—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made the following toast at the dinner:

Dear comrades and friends, allow me first of all to express my deep satisfaction that we have been able to meet here in Berlin fresh in the footsteps of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations at the highest level, that we have had the opportunity to exchange opinions, and that we are in agreement in our assessment of the significance of this event for the fate of the world. Comrade Erich Honecker has just expressed this very well and all comrades have spoken of this during our meeting. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that the signing of the first treaty, which scraps two classes of nuclear weapons, represents an event of historic dimensions, a turning point.

A combination of many different factors was necessary in order to solve this extremely complicated task. It is clear that this would not have been possible if the socialist countries had not acted in a joint, coordinated, and cohesive way, if they had not conducted a persistent and consistent struggle for disarmament, and if they had not submitted a united program of measures in this direction, including those that it has now been possible to realize.

Comrade Erich Honecker expressed this quite correctly. In the negotiations with President Reagan, the Soviet delegation acted consistently on the basis of a mandate that it received from its friends and allies. This lent our position additional weight and at the same time

increased our feeling of responsibility for the outcome of these negotiations. For that reason, we can say with good reason that the success is a result of our common efforts.

I would like to stress here in particular the contribution of the leaderships of the GDR and Czechoslovakia, whose constructive position has contributed toward operatively coordinating specific questions connected with the realization of a treaty on the territory of these countries.

The results of the meeting in Washington are now being discussed throughout the world in a very lively way. It is clear, even without opinion polls, that almost no event since World War II has unleashed such an interested and benevolent echo. In addition, it has awoken such great hopes for the future.

One can, with complete justification, regard the Washington treaty in two respects. On the one hand as the conclusion of a 7-year political and diplomatic marathon and as the first act of a genuine curbing of the arms race. And finally, also as the end of a stage in the development of international relations and as the prologue to a new stage.

This new stage begins under favorable conditions. I mean the advance in the question of a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons. We have reached an understanding that it is also necessary to seek solutions without delay to other topical problems: for the elimination of chemical weapons; for an end to nuclear weapon tests; for a reduction in conventional weapons and armed forces. The search for settlements to regional conflicts will be continued. Humanitarian questions will be discussed in a serious and responsible atmosphere, including problems faced by the individual.

Of course, it would not be correct to assume that all this is possible without effort and that the course of disarmament now storms ahead at an ever-increasing speed of its own accord. We are realists, and we understand very well how much effort is still necessary in order to ensure that the first step is followed by further, even more important, and greater steps.

As far as we are concerned, the peoples can be certain that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries will do everything to ensure that the treaty that has just been signed in Washington is followed by new agreements, so that the arsenals of deadly weapons will be further emptied until they no longer represent a danger to the existence of mankind.

I would like to draw your attention to a further important circumstance. The changes for the better that have begun in the international arena are indivisably linked with the great work, with the extensive work in the socialist countries to improve and renew socialism. In essence, it is difficult to say where the internal aspect of these processes will end and the external begins. The acceleration of the economic development of our countries, the democratization and greater openness are changing the face of socialism, overcoming propaganda cliches that have formed in the West over decades, and are expanding the opportunities for international understanding, for a fruitful cooperation in the interest of peace and progress.

We Soviet communists regard our restructuring and the consolidation of peaceful coexistence as two component parts of one policy directed at peace, at free work, at justice, and at the well-being of the people.

Comrades, at this time people throughout the world are preparing to bid farewell to the ending year and to welcome a new year, the year 1988. The way man is, everyone likes to believe that the new year will be better than the previous one. The treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles is a good and a great present for the peoples to mark the new year.

Much depends on the activity of our parties, on the policy of our states as to whether the hopes of many millions of people in the world will be fulfilled. We will work persistently for this goal.

Allow me, in conclusion, cordially to thank the German comrades for their hospitality.

On behalf of our party and of the Soviet people, I would like to convey our best wishes to the communists and the working people of all socialist fraternal countries.

Gorbachev Departs

LD111653 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 11 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec 87 (ADN)—Mikhail Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, began his journey home late this afternoon.

At Berlin-Schoenefeld airport, he and the officials accompanying him were given a cordial sendoff by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and other members of the party and state leadership.

Bulgaria's Zhivkov Leaves

LD111745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 11 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN) — Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, set out on his journey home tonight, after being bidden farewell by Erich Honecker.

Other members of the party and state leadership were present at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Hungary's Kadar Departs

LD111752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 11 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN) — Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, began his journey home from Berlin Schoenefeld Airport tonight, after having been cordially bidden farewell by Erich Honecker.

Pact 'Press Statement'

LD111554 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1435 GMT 11 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec 87 (ADN) — The text of the press statement on the consultations by the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states is as follows:

A jointly agreed on meeting of the general and first secretaries of the central committees of the Warsaw Pact member states' fraternal parties took place in Berlin on 11 December.

The meeting was attended by:

T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council; as the authorized representative of N. Ceausescu, secretary-general of the RCP and Romanian president, I. Totu, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian foreign minister; M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

Also attending were:

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria: D. Dzurov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian defense minister; P. Mladenov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian foreign minister.

From the Hungarian People's Republic: P. Varkonyi, HSWP Central Committee member and Hungarian foriegn minister; and F. Karpati, HSWP Central Committee member and Hungarian defense minister;

From the GDR: W. Stoph, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; H. Kessler, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense; O. Fischer, SED Central Committee member and GDR foreign minister;

From the Polish People's Republic: M. Orzechowski, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish foreign minister; F. Siwicki, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish defense minister;

From the SR of Romania: V. Milea, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian defense minister;

From the USSR: E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister; A.N. Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Mevedyev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: B. Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister; and K. Rusov, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR first deputy defense minister.

The meeting was also attended by V.G. Kulikov, Marshal of the Soviet Union and supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states.

M.S. Gorbachev informed those at the meeting in detail about his visit to the United States, on the contents and results of his negotiations with President R. Reagan. The leading representatives of the allied states expressed their full support and high regard for the results of the negotiations in Washington. A step of historic dimensions has been taken, and it is already exercising a beneficial influence on the political climate of our planet. It is also increasing mutual trust between states and strengthening hopes for the triumph of realism and reason in the current complicated world, which is marked by contradictions.

The participants in the meeting expressed to M.S. Gorbachev their high regard for the USSR's consistent and energetic efforts, which led to the first real results in nuclear disarmament and were proof to the vitality of the new political thinking.

It was stressed with satisfaction that this is an expression of the Warsaw Pact states joint peace policy and of the socialist countries initiatives and activities. They are working unremittingly to reduce confrontation and to move toward mutually profitable cooperation in international relations.

The constructive attitude of the GDR and the CSSR was stressed. They declared their readiness to contribute to the fulfillment of the provisions of the Washington treaty, which are relevant to those states.

The Soviet-U.S. agreement for the removal of medium- and shorter-range missiles is in line with the interests of everyone and increases security in Europe, Asia, and beyond. The activities of many states, among them the nonaligned states, and the antiwar movements and peaceloving forces on all continents helped to bring about the treaty.

In the unanimous view of the participants at the meeting, it is of fundamental importance that in the negotiations in Washington an agreement in principle was reached between the USSR and the United States to reduce by half the two sides' strategic offensive weapons under strict adherence to the ABM Treaty. The conclusion of a relevant agreement, which is possible already in the near future, will be a fundamental advance in disarmament and the creation of a world free of nuclear weapons and force.

It was noted at the meeting that the agreements reached strengthen the preconditions for making progress in harnessing the arms race in other directions, in the first instance for the banning and elimination of chemical weapons, halting nuclear tests, and reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The readiness of the allied socialist states was underlined to adhere to levels necessary for defense and to solve the problem of asymmetries and imbalances in individual weapons types by means of reductions by the side that is ahead. At the same time, concern was expressed about the intentions of certain NATO circles to "compensate" for the elimination of the two classes of nuclear weapons on the continent by stockpiling and modernizing other weapon types.

The participants at the meeting expressed the determination of the Warsaw Pact states to continue to contribute to the strengthening of peace, to disarmament, and to the creation of a comprehensive system of international security and the solving of other complicated global and regional problems. In this sense, they will work closely with all forces supporting the maintenance and strengthening of peace to forever ban war from the life of mankind.

The foreign ministers of the GDR, USSR, and CSSR signed the agreement between the GDR, USSR, and CSSR on inspections in connection with the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of their medium- and shorter-range missiles.

The meeting in the GDR capital was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation. That is traditional for relations among the allied socialist states.

Diplomatic Relations Level Raised With GDR

AU101941 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] The diplomatic representation between Albania and the GDR is raised to ambassadorial level.

At the request of the Foreign Ministry of the GDR, which has declared that it has invalidated its pro-memoria of 18 December 1961, in which it justified the lowering of its diplomatic representation. It has been agreed that the level of representation between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the GDR be raised to the ambassadorial rank.

Cultural Negotiations Proposed to SFRY

AU101330 Tirana ATA in English 0842 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Tirana, December 10 (ATA)—The minister of foreign affairs has informed the Yugoslav side that the Albanian Government in principle agrees to reach a cultural agreement between the two countries, according to the project presented by it. The Albanian side proposed that a Yugoslav delegation arrive in Tirana to conduct talks on the text of the cultural agreement and program and their signing as well.

Carcani Receives Romanian Trade Minister

AU101339 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Dec 87

[Text] Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received Ilie Vaduva, head of the government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation on 9 December, and had a friendly talk with him.

The meeting was also attended by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, and Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Gheorghe Pop, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present at the meeting.

1988 Trade Protocol Signed With Romania

AU101325 Tirana ATA in English 0832 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Tirana, December 10 (ATA)—A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between the government of the PSR of Albania and the government of the SR of Romania for the year 1988, was signed in Tirana on December 9. For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, and for the Romanian side by the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ilie Vaduva.

Attending the signing ceremony was also the vice-minister of foreign affairs Sokrat Plaka. Present was also the ambassaddor extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romania to the PSR of Albania Gheorghe Pop.

The PSR of Albania will export to the SR of Romania chromium ore and concentrate, coal, electric energy, copper wires and cables, bitumen, tobacco, cigarettes, cognac, etc., and will import petrol tubes and equipment, profiles and sheet iron, synthetic fibres and thread, various equipment and machinery.

The government trade delegation of the SR of Romania headed by the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ilie Vaduva, left our country on December 9.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the head of the department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Izedin Hajdini and other comrades.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romania to the PSR of Albania, Gheorghe Pop.

INF Accord Prompts Positive Reactions

Zhivkov Greets Reagan, Gorbachev

AU111127 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian
10 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] To Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to Ronald Reagan, president of the United States, Washington:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people enthusiastically welcome the signing of the INF Treaty.

This treaty between two great states is a victory of historical importance, the victory of political realism and of the will to achieve a sensible compromise in solving the most important problem of mankind—the problem of its survival.

The treaty that was signed, in itself, is the greatest, unprecedented achievement in the disarmament area, which will undoubtedly contribute to the development of the dialogue and to understanding between East and West, to the increase of mutual confidence and to the consolidation of security in Europe and the world. At the same time we regard the treaty, which was just signed, as an initial step toward the rescue of mankind from nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, as an incentive for the achievement of even more important agreements in the field of strategic, offensive armaments, under the conditions of reliable guarantees for strategic stability.

We sincerely hope that the historical act we witnessed will mark a transition to a future, demilitarized world, a world free of fear and violence, a world of overall cooperation and harmonious development of all countries and peoples.

Sofia 9 December 1987,

Signed: Todor Zhivkov general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

Mladenov Applauds Summit

AU110946 Sofia BTA in English
0907 GMT 11 Dec 87

["Bulgaria's Foreign Minister on the Soviet-Bulgarian Summit"]

[Text] Sofia, December 11 (BTA)—In an article for the paper of the CC of the BCP RABOTNICHESKO DELO Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, assesses the Soviet-American summit and the signed treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles as one of the most important events during the entire post war period.

The leader of Bulgaria's diplomacy points out that as a sincere and active champion of peace, Bulgaria greets ardently the Soviet-American summit and the agreements that have been reached. He expresses hope that the results of the summit will bring to a change in the political climate in the planet, that the world will enter into a new stage of interrelations between states: Denial of confrontation and turning to cooperation. The Soviet-American dialogue provides real possibilities for other important steps on the road toward nuclear disarmament. Firstly, says the minister of foreign affairs, the 50 per cent reduction of strategic offensive weapons and strengthening of the IBM treaty and the adherence to it for coordinated terms. There are real opportunities in other spheres of disarmament as well: The ban on chemical weapons, banning of nuclear weapon tests, considerable reduction of conventional weapons. "The Soviet-American summit provides favourable opportunities for cooperation in all spheres, for a real breakthrough in the entire spectre of East-West relations. These opportunities should not be missed," stresses Mr Petur Mladenov.

The article gives credit for the services of the two countries, their political will in the achievement of the agreements, the contribution to this work of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the role of the peace-loving forces in the planet for the achievement of the agreements. "This breakthrough is a result mostly of the innovative, brave realistic approaches and initiatives of the Soviet leadership, which meet the world's increasing understanding and support, due to the creative application of the Lenin's theory for peaceful coexistence. It is a result of the positive effect of the historical changes in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on the overall international development," writes the minister.

Bulgaria's foreign minister expresses concern over the revival of certain militarist ideals, of well-known concepts which, in fact, mean new weapons and confrontation. Against the background of the process which has started and is gathering momentum, a process of real disarmament, the doctrine of the "nuclear deterent" seems anachronic, a symbol of outlived relations between states. "Not deterence and threats but cooperation and trust: This is the imperative of life," stresses Mr Petur Mladenov.

Boyan Traykov Addresses Human Rights

AU110906 Sofia BTA in English
2044 GMT 10 Dec 87

["Heightened Consideration for Human Rights" -BTA headline]

[Excerpt] Sofia, December 10 (BTA)—This year Bulgaria dealt favourably with more than 140 of the so called humanitarian cases, which have given rise to much speculation in the West. The applications complied with concern the reunification of children with their families living abroad, the reunification of divided

families, etc. Since the beginning of this year, nearly 700,000 of the less than 9-million strong population of the country have travelled abroad. Mr Boyan Traykov, director general of the BTA and chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, said this addressing a meeting held here to mark the 38th anniversary of the adoption by the U.N. General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Mr Boyan Traykov announced that the Bulgarian passport issuing authorities are planning to and soon will start applying considerably more facilitated procedures for arranging travel of Bulgarian citizens abroad. A number of Western political and state functionaries, who have visited Bulgaria over the last few years, have been able to see for themselves, as they themselves acknowledged, that Bulgaria abides by all her commitments under the Helsinki Final Act, Mr Boyan Traykov said.

He pointed out that the extension of human rights and the guarantees for the exercise of these rights in Bulgaria is an integral part of the process of steady democratization of socialist society. This process started back in 1956 and has been continually promoted and extended. The country's democratization has entered a qualitatively new stage since the 13th Congress of the BCP (1986) and especially since the July 1987 plenum of the CC of the BCP.

Mr Boyan Traykov pointed out that socialist administration is being upgraded in Bulgaria now, direct and representative democracy is being extended, and the people's participation in running the state is already growing into effective self-government. Increased openness and keeping the entire population informed on all matters of their concern is yet another aspect of the extension of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In Mr Boyan Traykov's view, the heightened consideration for human rights in Bulgaria found expression in the institution in 1986 of a National Assembly Standing Committee on the Protection of Public Interests and Citizens' Rights, in the July 1987 decision of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP on changes in the attributes of power, in the decision abolishing the privileged treatment extended to some applicants for admission to educational establishments.

One of the major priorities now, as the Bulgarian leader, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has pointed out in a number of his statements, is to bring the question of the rights and freddoms of the citizens and their organizations to the fore in the entire legal, political and ideological work.

Mr Boyan Traykov said that some public figures and some public organizations and cultural unions have come up with the idea to set up a public committee for human rights. [passage omitted]

Khristov, BCP Delegation Return From Japan

AU111125 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian
10 Dec 87 p 6

[Text] A BCP delegation, headed by Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, which attended the 38th Congress of the Japan Communist Party, returned to our country yesterday.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was welcomed by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Aleksandrov Returns From Paris PCF Congress

AU101514 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian
9 Dec 87 p 6

[Text] A BCP delegation, headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and BCP Central Committee secretary, returned from Paris last night. It participated in the 26th Congress of the French Communist Party.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was welcomed by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and BCP Central Committee secretary.

Assembly Session Discusses 1988 Plan, Budget

AU101345 Sofia BTA in English
1308 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA)—The draft plan for Bulgaria's socioeconomic development next year provides the necessary economic and managerial conditions for breaking out of the extensive growth stereotypes.

Parliament is in session for a second day here today, and the MP's stressed in their statements that the bills on the country's development and on its budget for 1988, which have been introduced in the National Assembly, meet the new requirements of technological renewal, of the transition to self-management, of the replacement of administrative methods of management by economic levers and regulators, of the promotion of socialist democracy.

It was emphasized that high growth rates will be achieved thanks to intensive factors: cutting production costs, speedier introduction of new capacities, restructuring of production. The draft plan takes account of the operation of the objective laws and of the new realities in the country's development.

The MP's expressed satisfaction with the pronounced social orientation of the bills which ensure a stage-by-stage solution to some basic social problems.

The plan targets will be met if the workforces adopt them as their own plan of action. The documents submitted for consideration to the MP's have been worked out in a

truly nationwide dialogue on a broadly democratic basis conducted with the workforces and the self-managing organizations, which gave the working people a chance to make their own suggestions and to seek untapped resources.

Ovcharov Proposes 1988 Draft Plan

AU092035 Sofia BTA in English
1858 GMT 9 Dec 87

["On Bulgaria's Socioeconomic Development"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 9 (BTA)—The results expected from this country's socioeconomic performance in 1987 are a reliable basis for Bulgaria's accelerated development next year and until the end of the five-year period.

In a report on behalf of the government delivered today at the National Assembly session, Mr Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of the economy and planning, says that despite the difficulties experienced over the year, the national economy has been developing vigorously.

The economic performance has been successful even though agriculture has had to cope with the most adverse weather conditions on record for 100 years. The national income is expected to have increased 5.1 percent from the 1986 figure. The nonagricultural sectors have performed even better and the national income generated by these branches and activities is estimated to have increased by 5.8 percent this year. At the same time, agriculture sustained more than 700 million leva's worth of losses this year.

The report says that the social productivity of labour is estimated to have grown by 5.2 percent, industrial production by 4.3 percent, public consumption funds by 5.1 percent, real per capita incomes by 3.7 percent, and consumer services by 8.8 percent.

The quantitative economic growth has been accompanied by progressive structural changes, reflected in the increased production of electronics (15.2 percent), microelectronics (23.9 percent), and machine tools (14.0 percent).

Mr Stoyan Ovcharov discussed certain weaknesses and more specifically the lag by individual organisations in the introduction of the planned scientific and technological advances. The quality of quite a few products still gives cause for worry, and adherence to contract terms is not as strict as it should be.

Mr Stoyan Ovcharov emphasized that the bill on the country's 1988 techno-scientific and socioeconomic development plan, submitted for consideration to the MP's, ensures a stable and dynamic national economy growth and a further transition to qualitatively new growth rates on the basis of intensive and technological factors and of structural upgrading. Conditions are provided for a real promotion of self-management by the individual enterprises.

In shaping the draft, the planners have been guided by the requirement that the plan should help implement the general principles of the Concept on the Further Construction of Socialism in Bulgaria, Mr Stoyan Ovcharov explained.

The national income is planned to exceed 30,000 million leva in new wholesale prices, which would be up 6.1 percent over this year. The entire growth of the national income should come from the increased social productivity of labour by 6.6 percent as against 1987.

Intensive factors will be instrumental in raising the social productivity of labour: material-, power-, capital- and labour-intensity should be lowered [sentence as received]. The accumulation fund is to take up some 22 percent of the national income, and the remaining 78 percent will be appropriated into the consumption fund. Within the accumulation fund, fixed assets get an increased share at the expense of current assets. Of the investments, which are planned to total 10,500 million leva plus, 76 percent will be channelled into technological retooling. It is planned that resource concentration should go still further, that construction of projects should take less time and the percentage of uncompleted construction should be reduced.

The processes of structural and technological renewal of production will continue to be the main factor of the qualitatively new growth rates during the coming year. Accelerated restructuring is envisaged both within the individual complexes and within the economy as a whole. The fastest growing complexes will be the exponents of techno-scientific progress and, within them, the areas lending higher efficiency to the national economy.

It is planned to begin the realisation of several major techno-scientific projects of national importance, which will form the basis of technological growth over the next five to ten years. The balance of technological contacts, worked out at the beginning of the five-year term, is being updated. The necessary conditions have been ensured for Bulgaria's participation in the implementation of the Comprehensive Programme for the Scientific and Technological Progress of CMEA member countries and in the international techno-scientific complexes set up jointly with the Soviet Union.

In the technological renewal and restructuring of production, priority will be assigned to electronics, to the biotechnological and chemical industries and to mechanical engineering.

The development of the power industry will ensure the country's power supply. Electricity generation will increase 6.6 percent over 1987.

The top priority of agriculture is to overcome the difficulties and to catch up with the fulfillment of the plan for the first two years of the five-year period. The necessary funds have been allocated for the stabilization of grain production, for the development of farming under irrigation, for checking the decrease in number of cattle, for the increased production of meat, milk and eggs. The report points out that Bulgaria's foreign economic relations will continue to develop dynamically next year. Conditions are being created for promoting this country's participation in international division of labour. The new forms of economic and techno-scientific cooperation with the socialist states and above all with the USSR will greatly contribute to this end.

The trend towards improving the structure of Bulgaria's export will continue and the share of machines and equipment will reach 66 percent. The share of electronic, electrical engineering, small-tonnage chemistry, transport machine building, and other products will also increase.

Conditions are being created for the implementation of this country's counter-trade commitments to the socialist states and the funds for the payment of the credits this country has taken are being provided.

The necessary measures have been mapped out for improving Bulgaria's foreign currency balances with the socialist countries.

Mr Stoyan Ovcharov said that a characteristic feature of the draft plan is its enhanced social orientation in line with the new formulations for making social aspects one of its "main axes." In the elaboration of the plan considerable attention was paid to the problems related to the living standard of the population, to intellectual development and environement protection. The draft plan provides for a considerable increase of the social funds.

In 1988 the average monthly wage will reach 240 leva and the per capita public consumption funds will be increased by 5.1 percent. Possibilities are being created for increasing the minimum pensions by the end of the year. Special attention is being paid to the problem of stabilizing, enriching and diversifying the market and for balancing the incomes of the population with the commodity reserves.

Measures have been drafted for overcoming the shortage in the production of some commodities and services.

Mr Stoyan Ovcharov also touched upon some issues of the new economic mechanism and of the economic regulators in the conditions of self-management. Next year will see the most large-scale and in-depth reform in the management of the economy. The rules for economic activity have been radically revised and all enterprises are placed on an equal footing regardless of their sphere of work. The transition to pegging the Bulgarian prices to the international ones has already started. As a first step in this direction it is proposed to change the wholesale prices of about 22 percent of the structure-determining products manufactured in this country. By the end of the five-year period (1986-1990) the prices of the other products will also gradually change.

The change in the wholesale prices will not affect the retail prices, Mr Stoyan Ovcharov said.

There will be introduced a radical tax reform for the enterprises which will create the necessary conditions for their self-support and self-management. This will considerably reduce the processes of redistribution through the state budget.

Next year will see the introduction of a new system of the basic wages, which will help overcome the restrictions in their use as a powerful economic lever.

The state budget draft for 1988 creates the necessary conditions for achieving the aims and the tasks set by the draft plan. It provides for the financing of the current reproduction process, of the non-production sphere and of all social needs.

It is proposed for the budget revenues and allocations to amount to 22,952 million leva, which marks a 7.1 percent increase in comparison with last year.

The structure of the budget allocations envisages a number of qualitative changes. The growing efficiency of the economic organizations will result in an increase in their own funds for financing capital investments. The establishment of new trading banks and the setting up of the fund for state crediting will raise the role of bank credits in the efficient implementation of investment activities in the material sphere. This will create conditions for a considerable decrease of budget subsidies.

The allocations for scientific, research and development activities are increased. A greater part of the funds allocated to these activities (about 61 percent) will be provided by the enterprises. The budget allocations in this field are also considerable and will reach 324 million leva. This is about 11 percent more than in 1987.

Parliament Debates Electoral Law Changes

AU091942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Dec 87

[Excerpts] This afternoon the Ninth National Assembly commenced the work of its seventh session. [passage omitted]

Under the first item on the agenda, a decision was adopted concerning the legality of the partial elections held for National Assembly deputies in two electoral districts. The newly elected people's deputies, Petko

Danchev Petkov and Stoyan Kostov Ovcharov, signed the oath of allegiance, signifying that they had sworn the oath in conformity with the Constitution.

The draft law on approving the normative decrees issued by the State Council during the period from 19 August to 18 November was adopted unanimously.

The people's deputies also discussed in detail the draft law on amendments and additions to the electoral law. The standpoint of the Legislative Commission and the People's Councils and Local Self- Government Commission were given by Yaroslav Radev, chairman of the Legislative Commission. He stated that the direct basis for the amendments to the electoral law was the creation of the oblast representational organs and the fundamental changes in the essence of the municipalities as the basic cells of self-management on a territorial basis. People's Deputies Atanas Konstantinov, Dimitur Dimitrov, Ginyo Ganev, and Ivan Kharalampiev made speeches concerning the draft law. They were unanimous in their assessment that the amendments and additions embodied in the draft law will further advance and democratize our electoral system. The draft law will ensure even fuller real, mass participation by the people in the preparation and (holding) of the elections for representative organs of state power. It will create conditions for increasing the political activity of the electors.

The draft law was put to a first vote and was adopted in principle, after which it was submitted to the Legislative Commission and the People's Council and Local Self-Government Commission for additional discussion.

More on Amendments

AU092031 Sofia BTA in English
1922 GMT 9 Dec 87

["Electoral Law Amendments and Addenda Bill"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 9 (BTA)—At the session of the National Assembly that opened here today, the deputies discussed the electoral law amendments bill introduced by the State Council and the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

This bill is motivated by the profound changes underway in the entire sociopolitical life in Bulgaria. It is necessary for the electoral law to be brought in line with the principles of self-government and to guarantee the promotion of socialist democracy.

The aim is to give legal guarantees to the stepping up of the process of turning the municipalities into self-governing social communities and to the adequate functioning of the people's councils in the newly established regions as large territorial complexes.

The principle of competition will be introduced and in each electoral region there will be nominated, discussed and registered an unlimited number of candidates for deputies, people's councillors and mayors.

The role of the work teams will be increased—the candidatures for deputies, people's councillors and mayors will be raised not only by the political parties and public organizations, but also by the work teams. This will also pertain to the process of recalling.

It is proposed for the number of electors of a respective constituency, who can raise candidatures for elected officials to decrease and thus become 500 for the MP's and 100 for the people's councillors and mayors. The same number of electors will be able to propose the recalling of those who have betrayed their trust.

The amendments and addenda envisage an increase in the number of people's councillors in the boroughs in line with their growing rights and responsibilities and the settling of some issues related to the organization and holding of the elections and the democratization of the electoral system.

A number of MP's declared themselves in support of the bill, stressing that the possibility for raising two or more candidatures for elected officials not only does not violate social unity but is an expression of the democratization of the entire society.

Further Reportage on Reactions to INF Treaty

Signing 'Welcomed'

AU111158 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Dec 87 p 1

["The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government on the Signing of the Treaty Between the USSR and the United States on the Elimination of Medium-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles"]

[Text] Prague—The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government welcomed the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles, which occurred during the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington.

The treaty is the first significant step toward a world without nuclear weapons. The Czechoslovak people, together with the nations of the whole world, perceived this historic treaty as the victory of common sense and political responsibility.

We express our recognition and thanks to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and to Mikhail Gorbachev personally, for their initiative, tenacity, boldness, and consistency when asserting new thinking in international relations. The day 8 December 1987 will go down in history as a milestone setting—as M. Gorbachev stated—setting the era of the growing nuclear threat apart from the era of the demilitarization of mankind's life.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government express the conviction that the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons will significantly contribute to the reduction of tension in Europe, to the strengthening of the European states' security, to the deepening of trust, and to the development of comprehensive mutual cooperation. The CSSR Government reaffirms its readiness to contribute by means of concrete steps to the realization of this agreement.

CPCZ Presidium Discussion

AU111156 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Dec 87 p 1

["Report on a CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Session"]

[Text] Prague—At its session yesterday [9 December], the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee approved a standpoint on the signing of the Treaty Between the USSR and the United States on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles at the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Washington.

Later during its deliberations the Presidium addressed the subject of the preparations for the upcoming CPCZ Central Committee session, which it convened on 17 December this year. It assessed the draft report of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, which will deal with the realization of the 17th CPCZ Congress' line aimed at accelerating social and economic development by means of comprehensive restructuring and development of socialist democracy. It issued instructions to fine-tune it.

The Presidium also assessed some further issues from the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and party work. It acknowledged a report on the participation by a CPCZ delegation headed by Comrade Jan Fojtik in the 26th Congress of the French Communist Party.

Prague Human Rights Rally Held 10 Dec

1,000 Attend

LD110104 Hamburg DPA in German 2310 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Prague (DPA)—According to eyewitnesses a television crew from First German Television on Thursday evening was prevented "with brutal force" from filming a human rights rally. Many policemen in plain clothes were among the approximately 1,000 demonstrators in the old town. Some participants were pushed away and arrested, the eyewitnesses reported.

The attempt to read out the names of arrested political prisoners from the steps of the Hus memorial were drowned out and made impossible by the playing of Christmas carols over public loudspeakers on the historic square, which had been decorated for the season. The demonstrators succeeded only in unfurling a banner.

To the remark that a similar rally for human rights had been allowed in Leningrad, the police replied: "Leningrad is a long way away."

Members of Charter 77 had received no reply to a written application to hold the rally and had been warned by the police against doing so.

'Arrests, Interrogations'

AU111239 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Dec 87 p 2

[D.V. dispatch from Prague to Vienna: "Human Rights Day: Prague Prohibits Rally"]

[Text] On Thursday [10 December], while politicians worldwide commented on the International Day of Human Rights, demonstrations were organized or appeals were published in several eastern bloc states. Police interdicted a demonstration by the Charter 77 civil rights movement in Prague's pedestrian zone.

Arrests, interrogations, and house searches involving several civil rights activists, including Charter spokeswoman Libuse Silhanova, had preceded the announcement of the demonstration. The sudden tightening of procedures reflects above all "the nervousness of the rulers when confronted with the growing discontent of the populace," she stated.

People in the CSSR are being sentenced to imprisonment for "subversive activities against the republic" and for "stirring up unrest" simply because they have produced copies of religious literature, critical Charter analyses, cassettes with protest songs, or even literary texts. According to Silhanova: "All in all these are absurdities which must finally stop some time."

Police Break Up Unauthorized Youth Gathering

AU111226 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Dec 87 p 3

["Z.R."-signed Prague dispatch: "'Give Peace a Chance' Concert"]

[Text] Prague (Z.R.)—"Give Peace a Chance," a concert dedicated to John Lennon, who was assassinated on 8 December 1980 on a New York street, was organized by the Prague City Committee of the Socialist Youth Union in the Hall of the City Library in Prague. The bands Stromboli, C&K Vocal, Marsyas, and other performers dedicated their performances to the former member of The Beatles.

An unorganized congregation of some 300 young people in Hroznova Street on the Kampa [island on the Vltava in downtown Prague] paid tribute to Lennon's memory in their own way, holding burning candles and singing to the accompaniment of guitars. At the request of functionaries of the Prague-1 Municipal District National Committee, members of the National Security Corps ensured public order. Because this was disturbed, some participants in the unpermitted congregation were escorted to the nearest station of the Public Security Corps.

New Concept of Communist Unity Viewed

AU301111 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech and Slovak No 11 (November 1987), Signed to Press 1 Oct 87

[Article by Jozef Bobok, corresponding member of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, candidate member of the CPSL Central Committee, dean of the Bratislava Faculty of the CPCZ Central Committee's Political College: "Strengthening the Unity of the World Communist Movement;" article written in Slovak]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The exacerbation of social and class antagonisms in the present-day world, the imperialists' endeavor to upset the strategic balance in the correlation of forces, and the interests of the struggle to resolve the problems of the present-day world call for the strengthening of the unity and cooperation of the communist and workers movement. The struggle for the unity of the communist movement is simultaneously linked with the need for a correct perception of this issue as a concrete historical problem. [passage omitted]

The strengthening of the unity of the communist movement is an objective historical tendency. The movement's unity is the political and ideological expression of the actual needs of the world revolutionary process. However, this historical tendency does not manifest itself directly, easily, and automatically. The unity of the world communist movement is a process taking shape in the course of a tense social, political, and ideological struggle; it thrusts its way through by overcoming all kinds of difficulties and obstacles of objective as well as subjective nature.

The essence of the problem of the unity of the communist movement can be correctly perceived and correctly implemented only on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the respective stage of development, of all the objective and subjective factors affecting development. [passage omitted]

The forms in which the unity of the communist movement takes shape can vary, in accordance with specific conditions. In general, it can be said that unity and relations [within the movement] must be subordinate to the main goal pursued by the movement in a given stage. The forms which the international communist movement chooses to ensure its unity are manifold, which holds particularly true for the movement's activity in the current stage. [passage omitted]

We now speak about new approaches to the unity of the communist movement and to the perception of international solidarity. Full support is due to what was said at the 27th CPSU Congress about the international obligation (commitment) of socialist countries, the different impact of the successes, shortcomings, and mistakes of socialism, the diversity of our movement, and also about communists in individual countries having now more common tasks than before and about the strengthening of the international unity of communists being an effective means of bringing about a wide-ranging unity of all democratic and peace-loving forces. [passage omitted]

Under the conditions that came into being in the communist movement after the disbandment of the Communist International and the end of World War II, any return to the Komintern-type solution of the question of unity of the communist movement and relations among communist parties was out of the question. The great diversity of the conditions of the work of individual communist parties and the diversity of the parties themselves required freer relations among communist parties, their full independence in decisionmaking, and their equality and independence combined with voluntary internationalist solidarity. The profoundly different historical development in each country in the world, the varied and often even contradictory nature of their social

makeup, their varied level [of development], the disparate methods used in their social and political development, and, finally, the varied level of the awareness and organization of the workers class also account for the disparity of various problems encountered by the workers class in each individual country. This proposition was put forward in the document of the Presidium of the Communist International's Executive Committee, in which it explained Komintern's disbandment, in 1943. Yet it has general validity, even now.

However, in practical life, inertia has exerted the dominant influence in political struggles at times. The realization of the aforesaid conclusions and their practical implementation required a relatively long time. Today the communist movement has its strong as well as its weak aspects, which it is striving to clear away and overcome. One of its weakest aspects is its not-always-sufficiently-effective unity, a unity that is not proclaimed but genuine, resulting, for example, in large-scale joint actions addressing the most grievous problems of mankind. The reasons are varied, both objective and subjective, and they are also rooted in the past. [passage omitted]

Playing the role of a vanguard in the struggle for the implementation of human ideals, our movement is seeking such ways, methods, and forms of solidarity and cooperation and of unity of its ranks as would be capable—under conditions of the existence of independent parties—of attaining a level of this unity that would be most effective in relation to the movement's tasks. On this path of search, there have been some landmarks in the postwar development, via which the communist movement has reached the present.

At a conference in Warsaw in September 1947, the Information Bureau of the communist and workers parties was set up. [passage omitted] Its task was to organize mutual exchanges of information and experiences and, should the need arise, to coordinate the activity of individual communist parties on the basis of mutual consent. [passage omitted]

However, this attempt at establishing a framework for strengthening the unity of the communist movement also had its negative aspects. [passage omitted] Above all, the Information Bureau reacted belatedly to developments in the world. There occurred a monopolization of democratism by the communist movement, violations of socialist democracy in socialist countries, and a conflict and rift with the LCY. It can be said that the Information Bureau did not build on the ideological positions reached by the movement at the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, in the anti-fascist national liberation struggle, in actions to unite workers and people's forces. Some elements of the communist parties' orientation after 1947 were even at odds with these positions. It was therefore natural that in the new situation that began to take shape in the mid-fifties, after the 20th CPSU Congress, the Information Bureau of communist and workers parties was disbanded.

Following the disbandment of the Information Bureau, bilateral relations became the basic form of relations between communist parties. Depending on the needs of communist parties of individual regions, broader regional consultative meetings and conferences began to be convened as well to discuss common problems. Along with this, the need also arose to hold broader international meetings and international conferences of communist and workers parties to discuss joint tasks and the forms of action in the struggle against monopolies and imperialism.

International conferences of communist and workers parties were held in 1957, 1960, and 1969. [passage omitted] In connection with the preparation of these conferences, discussions took place in the communist movement about relations among communist parties, the independence of communist parties, the character of the conferences as such, and what results they should pursue. [passage omitted]

The demand was being voiced in these discussions that an end be put to distortions of the dialectics of the relationship between the unity of individual parts of the communist movement and the diversity of their tasks. Increasingly, albeit with some delays, the Leninist tenet was being renewed and implemented on the diversity of the paths to socialism and the diversity of the forms of organization of a socialist society; [the recognition was gaining ground] that the unity of the communist movement cannot lie in the refusal to acknowledge differences, but that the exact opposite is the case.

The issue in clarifying the character of international conferences was whether they should aim at working out an ideological-analytical document formulating the joint strategic line of the movement's activity and, at the same time, its tasks in individual regions, or whether they should aim at drawing up a political document that would formulate joint tasks in the struggle against imperialism while respecting the diversity of the communist parties' specific tasks. The international conferences of 1957 and 1960 had more of an ideological-analytical character, with the adopted documents placing emphasis on joint assessment and the movement's joint course of action. The international conference of 1969 constituted a certain compromise; the document which it approved strongly accentuated the need for action unity of the communist and workers parties in combatting imperialism. However, a certain inertia was still evident; it found its expression in the tendency to work out a joint document that would be binding but which, at the same time, inevitably had to pass over the diversity and the specific conditions of activity of individual communist and workers parties. This weakened the document's

effectiveness and, by the same token, its impact on shaping a realistically feasible unity of the communist movement. [passage omitted]

The study of the history of the international workers and communist movement leads to the recognition that its unity and correct line are formed in the process of the creative work of the movement as a whole, with the participation of all its constituent parts. It is the result of the process of acquisition of knowledge, knowledge that is continuously tested in the practice of the movement, in the practice of individual communist and workers parties. Part and parcel of this process is also the struggle between the old and the new and the correct and the incorrect. There is no room here for things such as monopoly on truth, infallibility, and unerringness. The only method of discerning and eliminating mistakes in due course is the method of collective discussion. As far as the problems of the international communist movement are concerned, there is a need for discussion with the participation of the largest possible number of parties and for the method of collective decisionmaking in formulating the political line. It was precisely the deformation of the principle of creative discussion that accounted for the weakening and upsetting of the unity of the international communist movement in the past.

Among the most important issues with regard to relations between individual communist parties in the communist movement is the right and duty of mutual criticism. Criticism has not always been correctly perceived and, hence, accepted, in our movement. Criticism often led to exacerbated polemics, diverting the attention of both sides [involved in the dispute] from the solution of real problems. This became an obstacle to taking a critical look at one's own method of solving problems. These polemics did more to fix a given state of affairs, rather than foster a critical view of this state of affairs. Relations between communist parties did not properly develop in this situation, unity did not grow in strength, and problems connected with unity remained unsolved.

The complications and difficulties that came into being in the international communist movement had objective as well as subjective causes. The objective causes lie in the current conditions of rapidly changing developments in the world, the growing influence of socialism, and the struggle against imperialism and war and for the preservation of peace. They also lie in the changes experienced by the imperialist world, in the disintegration of the colonial system. They are connected with the emergence of young liberated countries with anti-imperialist orientation, countries which are still very unstable, and so forth.

Being a vanguard of the revolutionary movement, communist parties are obligated today, as in the past, to seek answers to questions raised by life, to the new conditions and requirements of the struggle for liberation. The elaboration of these problems is no easy task and not each party is equally prepared to cope with it. Already V.I. Lenin repeatedly drew attention to the difficulties connected with the rapid course of events. This is all the more true of the recent period when qualitatively new factors began to influence developments in the world. [passage omitted] The path of social development is complex and full of contradictions.

In recent years, the struggle for the current line of the communist parties' activity has increasingly been concentrated on the struggle for Leninism. The problems being discussed in the communist movement make up a substantial part of Leninism. The 27th CPSU Congress, the 17th CPCZ Congress, and the congresses of other fraternal parties are of exceptionally profound and great significance in the context of the entire history of the international communist movement, in the context of discerning the meaning of revolutionary spirit, perceiving correctly the role of communist parties and the unity of the communist movement, and in the context of the ongoing discussions. It is important to point out that waging a struggle against the adversaries of Leninism of all shades and being successful in practice is possible only when proceeding from the positions of creative Marxism. The struggle for theory and its interpretation and creative development is a permanent integral part of our movement's activity.

A very important part of the line of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress, one that is closely connected with establishing prerequisites for implementing the strategy of accelerating the socioeconomic development of society, is the quest for the communist movement's unity under current conditions, the quest for new and correct approaches to discerning the meaning of unity. By characterizing the current conditions under which the communist movement operates and also by making a realistic assessment of the preparedness of the communist movement for the solution of new tasks, the congresses and the documents approved by them established a favorable basis for developing activity in the quest for the movement's unity. [passage omitted]

With regard to the situation in the communist movement, the 27th CPSU Congress noted: "The immense diversity of the communist movement and of the tasks which it faces is a reality. This leads at times to disagreements and differences of opinion. The CPSU does not dramatize the fact that not always are the communist parties completely unanimous on everything. The identity of views on all questions without exception is apparently utterly impossible. [passage omitted] The parties making up the communist movement, which have their roots in their own nations, have before them joint ultimate goals—peace and socialism. And that is the most important and crucial thing, which unites them." [passage omitted]

The 27th CPSU Congress established with its realistic approach prerequisites for a new development of the international communist and workers movement. [passage omitted] It is no coincidence that a whole number of

demands, terms, and propositions frequently used in the past, demands, terms, and propositions that repeatedly triggered discussions within the ranks of some fraternal parties, were either hardly ever used at the congress, or were totally absent. The new edition of the CPSU program does not condemn Yugoslavia as being revisionist. Revisionism and right-wing opportunism are not labeled as the main danger in the world communist movement. Also the passage about the communist parties having to strictly abide by assessments worked out in collectively adopted documents does not figure in the new edition. The congress provided a new assessment of the PRC. In contrast to previous years, parties which in the past often criticized real socialism are not being accused of serving, willy-nilly, the class enemy in this way.

Compared with the past, the 27th CPSU Congress provides in its documents a more realistic assessment of the attained level of the development of socialism in the USSR. This "takes the wind out of the sails" of many discussions and critical comments on real socialism or on the transition to communism, across which we used to come in a number of communist parties. The new formulations of the congress on diversity, different national paths to and forms of socialism, the laws of socialism, collective experience, and also the strong emphasis put on the need to increase the attractiveness of socialism on the international scale will undoubtedly not only help to further improve our views of socialism, but will also contribute to removing existing prejudices, lack of comprehension, and one-sidedness in evaluating socialism.

Questions of international solidarity are of tremendous importance for communists to seize the new opportunities. There have been many disputes over the so-called new internationalism. However, it did contain rational aspects, notably the consideration of the need for broader international solidarity. Indeed, the problem of the survival of civilization requires today mutual cooperation and interaction of all living forces of the human community. This need exceeds both class and national boundaries.

The objective requirement of international solidarity among communists is now extraordinarily great. In addition, there is also the fact that other social forces are intensively uniting themselves on the international level, that the activity of transnational corporations, the policy of neoglobalism, as well as many other circumstances call for an adequate response.

Today it is clear that there can be neither a Cominterntype unity, nor a complete identity of views and positions held by communists. It is dialectical unity in diversity that is taking shape in the communist movement today, in which the views and positions coincide on some questions and may differ on other questions, but are united into a dynamic system by the principles of the theory and policy of scientific communism. The international solidarity of communists is assuming exceptional importance at present because the new upsurge of the communist movement depends on it. This will determine the effectiveness of the vanguard functions of the communist movement in the struggle for the continued existence of human civilization, the transition of this civilization to socialism and communism, and the specific forms in which the unity of the movement's ranks and the solidarity and cooperation of communist parties take shape for these forms to correspond to current conditions. [sentence as published]

However, one cannot confine oneself just to noting the importance of the harmony of interests of various national detachments of our movement, because unity is not a turn of phrase but entails action. It must find its expression in joint actions in the interest of peace and the struggle against imperialism, in the interest of uniting the communist movement. It must find its expression in the comprehensive expansion of ties and contacts among fraternal parties, which are a necessary mechanism of coordinating actions on the international scale as well as a necessary means of bridging differences in views on emerging problems and of settling disputes.

Bilateral and multilateral meetings of communist and workers parties have assumed great importance under current conditions. An important direction of the struggle for our movement's unity is the generalization of the parties' theoretical activity and the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory as a result of this generalization. V.I. Lenin used to stress the necessity of providing theoretical assessment of new forms of struggle brought by life.

The communist movement can successfully develop only if it regards as something self-evident the fact that views on many issues may differ and that a correct political orientation can only be found in the process of discussion, which helps to clarify issues and, thereby, to arrive at unity, a unity that does not have to apply, and will not apply, to each and every issue. Unity represents a certain historically determined level of unification that is also characterized by certain differences and tensions resulting from disparate conditions and a different course of development. It is thus impossible to stick to the notion of some sort of ideal harmony. We are aiming at a dynamic unity that is based on a continuous process of renewing and overcoming conflicts between the old and the new and between partial interests and the interests of the movement as a whole, a unity that is renewed on the principled foundations of Marxism-Leninism. This is the form of unity that is commensurate with the requirements of the present stage of development, a unity that does not simplify the complex dialectics of this stage, does not present as absolute extreme position on either side, and reduces social reality neither to a free play of different partial interests nor to the enforcement of general interests perceived in abstract terms. However, above anything else it requires that individual communist parties realize their internationalist responsibility.

Deputy Foreign Minister Visits Nicaragua, Cuba

For Nicaraguan and Cuban reportage on the visits to Managua and Havana by Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Ulcak, including his meeting with senior government officials, see the Nicaragua Cuba subsections 11 December Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Leaders' Public Appearances 26-30 November

AU030938 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 27 November to 1 December report the following public appearances by CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was among those who attended a lunch given by Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, in honor of a Soviet trade delegation headed by Boris Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, in Prague on 26 November.

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Ivo Mensik, the new CSSR ambassador to Mozambique, in Prague on 26 November.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, was present when Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on 26 November. Chnoupek was present when Genscher was received by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, in Prague the same day. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 87 p 1)

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, in Prague on 26 November.

Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, attended a performance of the Leningrad Music Hall ensemble in Prague on 26 November.

Milos Jakes, and CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik attended a reception given by SFRY Ambassador Dusan Rodic in honor of the SFRY national day in Prague on 26 November. Jindrich Polednik attended a meeting of the Central Committee of the Czech Union of Production Cooperatives in Prague on 26 November.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met with leading representatives of the Czech Union of Production Cooperatives in Prague on 26 November. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 NOv 87 p 2)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, visited an art exhibition in Bratislava on 26 November. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Nov 87 p 2)

Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, returned from a session of Warsaw Pact defense ministers in Bucharest to Prague on 26 November. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 87 p 7)

Bohuslav Chnoupek was present when Gustav Husak received new Sudanese, Senegalese, and Nepalese ambassadors in Prague on 27 November. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 87 p 1) Chnoupek received the Hungarian ambassador in Prague the same day. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 87 p 2)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended the opening of the House of Culture of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Trnava on 27 November. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 87 p 2)

Karel Hoffmann presented the Order of Victorious February to Frantisek Majer, general director of the Food Trade enterprise, in Prague on 27 November. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 87 p 2)

Peter Colotka received visiting Soviet Minister of Finance Boris Gostev in Bratislava on 30 November. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Dec 87 p 2)

Vasil Bilak received Rudolf Jakubik, new CSSR ambassador to Japan and the Philippines, in Prague (date not given). (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Dec 87 p 1)

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, was present at talks conducted by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, with Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission For Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, in Bratislava on 30 November. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Dec 87 p 1)

Miloslav Hruskovic attended and addressed a session of the CPSL Central Committee's Economic Commission in Bratislava on 30 November. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Dec 87 p 1)

Milos Jakes attended a reception given by the PDRY ambassador in honor of his country's national day in Prague on 30 November. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Dec 87 p 2)

Favorable Reaction to INF Treaty Reported

Meyer on Treaty, Warsaw Pact Meeting

LD101236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0923 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 10 Dec ADN—The spokesman for the GDR Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, underlined at a press conference in Berlin on Thursday the GDR's gratification and satisfaction at the achievement of the first nuclear disarmament agreement, and increased hope for the prospects for a world without fear of a nuclear inferno. Speaking to the international press, he referred to Erich Honecker's statement that the GDR unreservedly welcomed and supported the treaty on the elimination of nuclear medium-range missiles which Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan signed in Washington and regarded it as a historic milestone on the path to a nuclear weapon-free world. The first practical conclusion had been drawn from the recognition that more weapons in the nuclear age do not mean greater security.

We extend our thanks to all those who brought about this agreement with a sense of realism and readiness for compromise in lengthy and complicated negotiations, said the speaker. We have a particular regard for the constructive policy of the Soviet Union, which put into practice the new political thinking in its approach in the negotiations to the solution of the fundamental problems of our age. The GDR supports this policy in word and deed.

As is known, it carries out its contribution to the implementation of this agreement.

Ambassador Meyer referred to Erich Honecker's numerous messages to Federal Chancellor Kohl in which he repeatedly demanded and underlined the need for both German states to do their utmost in their alliances to contribute to the conclusion of such an agreement, and to the fact that operational-tactical missiles are stationed in the GDR. In his statement he said on this: You are aware of our agreement, stated at an early stage, to the withdrawal of the operational-tactical missiles stationed on our territory and to strict verification on implementation of this as far as our territory is concerned. The agreement on the global double-zero option in nuclear medium-range missiles shows what is possible with political flexibility and readiness to negotiate, and with a realistic approach to the solution of problems. It points the way to further agreements; therefore it is above all necessary that the treaty be ratified quickly. The GDR regards an agreement on a 50-percent reduction in the strategic offensive weapons of the United States and the USSR, with strict adherence to the ABM Treaty and a ban on nuclear tests and chemical weapons, as the priorities for the future.

The preconditions for extending disarmament to other areas would improve above all for Europe, which has the highest concentration of armed forces and destructive potential.

The statement continues: In our view, the proposal by the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons now gains particular importance. This corridor could considerably improve the security situation in Europe, because apart from the withdrawal of tactical nuclear missiles from the designated region, it also provides for the removal of dual-purpose launcher systems and therefore the greater separation of important conventional weapons systems along the NATO and the Warsaw Pact dividing line. Such a corridor would thus be conductive to creating the politically and militarily secure area necessary for more extensive disarmament steps in Europe, including in the conventional sphere.

The GDR spokesman recalled that at their Berlin meeting in May 1987, the Warsaw Pact states underlined their proposal to drastically reduce conventional armed forces and arms from the Atlantic to the Urals. In the course of this process, imbalances in all weapons systems must be eliminated through the eradication of superiorities in each category; thus there would be disarmament by the superior side and not arms modernization by the other side, adhering to the principle of equality and equal security. This negotiating offer takes realities into consideration. The GDR is ready, as Erich Honecker said, to continue a constructive exchange of views on all these questions and a search for solutions which will inpair no one's security but give priority to equal, peaceful cooperation in European politics. The GDR knows it is in agreement with its friends and allies in this endeavor. [passage omitted]

In response to a question on whether new proposals could be expected from the Berlin [Warsaw Pact] meeting, the spokesman said that he could not anticipate the content of the discussions. In any case, the summit in Washington had not ended yet. He further pointed out that at their Berlin summit in May 1987 the Warsaw Pact member states had presented, confirmed, and spelled out precisely a very comprehensive set of proposals which did not omit or circumvent any type of weapon. Much remained to be done, therefore, after the first step that has now been taken.

Ambassador Meyer then explained to foreign journalists the facilities available for the meeting in Berlin.

'Victory of Reason'

AU101433 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Dec 87 p 4

[Rolf Guenther dispatch from Washington: "A Historic Moment"]

[Text] The signatures, the handshake between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan under the storm of photographers' flashlights— this was the moment in the

Red Room of the White House which sealed the treaty on the double-zero option for medium-range nuclear missiles.

Hardly anybody—neither we reporters, nor the many millions of television viewers and radio listeners all over the world who witnessed the event with their eyes and ears—could resist the impression that something extraordinary, something with great scope was happening here. A historic step, this is what one heard here time and again from politicians, experts, and commentators. And indeed, the agreement that has now been concluded constitutes the first great disarmament accord in history that is really worthy of the name. Every Soviet and U.S. land-based missile with a flight range between 500 and 5,500 kilometers will be eliminated under this treaty; 2,800 carrier systems with an even greater number of nuclear warheads, every one of which could transform a big city into a Hiroshima, will totally disappear from the nine states where they are now, and from the earth in general.

Even though only a small portion of the nuclear arms arsenals accumulated on the planet is now involved, Europe and the world can breathe somewhat more easily. Because, with their short flight time of less than 10 minutes and the resulting insufficient advance warning time, these engines of death, against which there is hardly any means of defense, have even immensely increased the risk of an uncontrolled outbreak of a nuclear inferno. Hence, they were suspended over mankind like the Sword of Damocles. Even though it is an agreement between two states, the treaty is thus of an international nature, it affects the destinies of the entire globe. It yields benefits to all the peoples of this world—a view on which almost all the summit's observers agree.

The comprehensive verification measures which constitute a new feature elicit particular interest, as results from the many statements. For decades disarmament negotiations have failed on the questions of verification, particularly the problem of on-site verification. The elimination of the medium-range missiles concerned, which will be completed in 3 years at the latest, will be verified by hundreds of inspectors at the sites, testing grounds, and production facilities. The verification mechanism agreed upon is the tightest to date in the history of arms control and can be of great importance for working out future, even more comprehensive arms control agreements.

"A victory of reason"—this is the phrase most often heard here in Washington when people are asked about the treaty. It proves that—regardless of how complicated the international situation is—today a real opportunity exists to put an end to the arms race and to initiate a turn toward disarmament and detente. The insight that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence in the nuclear space age is increasingly forging ahead. The treaty, which for the first time transforms disarmament from a hope into a reality, encourages all peace-loving forces to continue their efforts to ensure that further steps are taken on the road to a world without nuclear arms.

Editorial Welcomes Treaty

LD111030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0716 GMT 11 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin 11 Dec 87 ADN—Under the heading 'The Start to Nuclear Disarmament' NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes an editorial welcoming the treaty on the liquidation of medium- and shorter-range missiles. The text of the article is as follows:

The treaty between the USSR and the United States on the liquidation of their medium- and shorter-range missiles, that Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan signed in Washington, meets with unreserved approval and support in the GDR. The opinions of citizens of all strata and professions, whether young or old, which we published in our newspaper together with the worldwide response, testify to the joy and satisfaction at an event that corresponds most deeply to the vital interests and wishes of all peoples.

All peace-loving and realistic forces are at one in their assessment of this treaty. Erich Honecker called it an historic milestone on the road to a nuclear-free world. With the implementation of this treaty, nuclear weapons of mass destruction will be eliminiated for the first time, not because they have been replaced by new and more modern ones, but without substitution. Two categories of nuclear weapons will be completely liquidated and no longer manufactured in the future. This treaty is thus the first real disarmament agreement in the long history of the fight for peace of many generations. It is indeed a start to nuclear disarmament.

Anyone who carefully studies the text of the treaty published in our newspaper not only acquaints himself with the complicated process of the verified liquidation of the two categories of weapons but also realizes even better in retrospect how difficult it was to bring about this treaty. People will recall that in early March Mikhail Gorbachev made public his proposal to the U.S. President to extract the problem of the medium-range missiles from the block of issues discussed at the Reykjavik summit and to conclude a separate agreement on their elimination. They will recall the wave of approval that went around the world and the numerous objections and reservations against such a treaty, which by no means came only from people who had no say in the matter.

In Berlin in May at the meeting of their Political Consultative Committee, the Warsaw Pact states not only fully supported the Soviet initiative for the signing of the medium-range missile treaty, but also again put it in the context of the entire socialist peace program, which contains constructive offers for negotiations on all acute world problems. Above all, our alliance again stated its readiness, through radical reductions of all weapons

categories—from strategic offensive weapons to conventional arms—to bring about accords that take account of the legitimate interests of all sides.

The Soviet Union, supported by its allies, has worked unservingly to bring about the treaty. In the negotiations with the United States in Geneva, it constantly found constructive solutions to all problems. In the final analysis, in achieving this treaty, a political will prevailed that grew from the realization that in the nuclear age more weapons do not mean more security.

The treaty on the liquidation of medium- and shorter-range missiles is primarily a compromise of reason between the Soviet Union and the United States. The will of many other states and their representatives and of the peace-loving and realistic forces on all continents has also gone into this treaty. Therefore, today, many people throughout the world can rightly say that the coming about of this disarmament treaty is a victory that they themselves helped achieve. The GDR put support for this treaty at the center of its dialogue policy. We did not conceal the fact that the deployment of additional nuclear weapons in the West or the East did not give us any pleasure. Above all, we worked through practical foreign policy steps for the disappearance of these diabolical things.

In March, the GDR supported the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary with measures of its own. It did this directly by Erich Honecker's statement on our agreement with the USSR that such a treaty would also stipulate the removal from the GDR of longer-range operational-tactical missiles, which were deployed in response to the stationing of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. It did this also by the message to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in which Erich Honecker drew attention to the great opportunity that would arise for a move into a world without nuclear weapons via the implementation of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal. As a result of the exchange of views between representatives of the GDR and FRG Governments, an important step was made with the declaration that a zero option without reservation had to be brought about on medium-range nuclear missiles. The fact that support for the establishment of such a treaty is in full accordance with the declared aim of both German states that never again should war emanate from German soil, played an important role—as is well known—during Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG.

Like the FRG, our republic is one of the states from which nuclear weapons will be removed in accordance with the treaty and its appended protocols. The GDR will conscientiously carry out the obligations it has undertaken in this connection, for example with regard to carrying out inspections on its territory, and thus will make its contribution to the purposeful implementation of the treaty in spirit and in letter.

Even though the treaty is of a global nature, nevertheless the removal from our continent of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles is of particular importance. It brings to a halt the dangerous development that has arisen since the beginning of this decade: the increasing nuclear confrontation in Europe. The treaty and its strict observation can, as Erich Honecker stressed in his statement, lead to a change for the better in the strategic situation, particularly in Europe. Favorable preconditions have arisen for expanding disarmament into new areas. As possible such areas, Erich Honecker mentioned the reduction of tactical nuclear msisiles, the drastic reduction of conventional forces and arms, the creation of a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in the middle of Europe, and the agreement to measures for the prevention of surprise attacks. In its support for such measures, the GDR knows it is at one with its friends and allies.

The participants in the meeting of leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states were welcomed in Berlin yesterday. Today Mikhail Gorbachev, on his way back from Washington, will arrive to inform the alliance partners immediately about the results of the Washington summit.

Of course now, and especially now, what is needed is the greatest effort by all who want continuation on the good path of disarmament. We by no means overlook the fact that those most aggressive forces of imperialism, against whose stubborn resistance the Washington treaty came about, have not given up. They accompanied the signing of the treaty with warnings about "too much disarmament," with appeals to replace the missiles now to be scrapped with other weapons categories.

But the forces of peace are determined to continue their just, their truly humanist struggle. Jointly we have shown that it is possible to destroy weapons of mass destruction. Jointly we have learned that the struggle for this is worthwhile. All this suggests that we should make even greater efforts to ensure that further steps are taken along the road to a world without nuclear weapons. The young Magdeburg builder Armin Schumacher expressed this with the words: "We want to make our contribution to the preservation of peace by daily giving of our best."

Kessler Receives New GSFG Commander Snetkov

LD101402 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1113 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN)—Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of National Defense, today received Army General Boris Snetkov, the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG). The GDR defense minister congratulated the newly-appointed commander in chief on his responsible post.

During the exchange of ideas at the GDR defense ministry, the two sides discussed current questions related to the military-political situation and the further deepening of the brotherhood-in-arms between the National People's Army (NVA) and the GSFG. They praised the treaty signed between the Soviet Union and the United States on the worldwide elimination of their medium- and shorter-range missiles as a great success for the forces of peace.

In the course of the talk, Army General Kessler explained the contribution of the GDR soldiers to the implementation of [words indistinct]. In this connection, he stressed the close relations with the Soviet "regiment next-door," which has become a firm part of everyday soldier life.

Army General Snetkov underlined the determination of the GSFG members to reliably protect peace and socialism in the heart of Europe together with the GDR Army members.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General Fritz Streletz and Colonel General Horst Bruenner, deputy defense ministers. Also present were Colonel General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group's Political Directorate; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces in the NVA.

Diplomatic Relations With Albania To Resume

LD101415 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1345 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec 87 ADN—The Governments of the GDR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania agreed Thursday, through an exchange of aide-memoires, to resume diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level and to exchange ambassadors.

Honecker To Visit France 7-9 January

LD101838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Dec 878

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, will pay a state visit to France from 7 to 9 January next year. Erich Honecker is going at the invitation of Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic.

Government Protests to FRG Over Human Rights

LD101642 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin/Bonn, 10 Dec 87 ADN—The GDR Government on Thursday protested against interference by representatives of the Federal Government and spokespersons of Bundestag groups in the GDR's internal affairs. The text of the protest, which was expressed to the Federal Chancellor's Office, says:

"The measures implemented by the GDR with regard to activities by a number of persons in buildings belonging to the Zion Church in Berlin were used on 9 December in the Bundestag as an excuse by representatives of the Federal Government and spokesmen of Bundestag groups to grossly interfere in the GDR's internal affairs. The GDR strongly repudiates these attempts. They are in contradiction of the Basic Treaty, according to which the two German states have an obligation to respect the independence and sovereignty of the two states in their internal and external affairs. At the same time they constitute a violation of the joint communique on the official visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG, and are not suited to promoting the development of relations between the two states in line with the spirit and letter of the concluded agreements.

The GDR Government expects the FRG Government to strictly adhere to the concluded treaties and agreements."

Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman, went on to say to ADN:

"If the Bundestag is, as it claims, concerned with adherence to human rights, it would be within the sphere of its competence to deal, for example, with the demands of the FRG coal and steelworkers to retain their jobs, for which there is complete understanding in the GDR, and to take effective measures against the increasing unemployment."

Citizens Detained in Human Rights Rally

LD102100 Hamburg DPA in German 1732 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Excerpts] East Berlin (DPA)—In East Berlin today the GDR security authorities took renewed and obviously strong action against civil rights activists, during which, informed sources report, a number of GDR citizens were temporarily detained.

Some 20 members of the Initiative for Peace and Human Rights, who wanted to meet outside the official GDR Committee for Human Rights in the Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse to mark the UN's Human Rights Day, were threatened earlier with criminal proceedings if they took part in unauthorized meetings.

There were a large number of uniformed and plainclothes security people near the building this afternoon, who were also carrying out "checks for wanted persons." A wide area around the Grotewohl-Strasse was under surveillance, including the nearby metro station. At least two police vans were standing by.

A statement by the Initiative for Peace and Human Rights signed by more than a dozen people called for "an open and truly democratic society" in which "everyone can express criticism and propose solutions."

Many people in the GDR want to exercise their political responsibility in society also outside the existing parties and organizations. Here they often find that "constitutional law and constitutional reality do not always correspond." On Human Rights Day, therefore, they wanted to "draw attention to repressions to which we are subjected." Named were the "criminalization of political dissidents" through provisions in the GDR Penal Code and criminal proceedings "to suppress unwanted personal initiatives."

Also mentioned was the "imposition of state arrest through refusal of permission to travel even to socialist countries" and "restrictions on educational and professional opportunities, even up to a ban on practicing a profession."

All this is in contradiction to international human rights conventions, which the GDR has also signed. Today human rights are being violated worldwide, the statement continues, and attention is drawn "particularly to events in Romania." [passage omitted]

In an "open letter" to the SED Politburo, made known in East Berlin today, more than 20 signatories from Dresden have called, in connection with the action against the environmental library, for "the government to enter into an open dialogue." Then, the letter says, "a further deprivation of rights of the peace, environmental, and human rights groups would be ruled out." This is why "the legalization also of nonchurch publications" is called for. This included the hectographed information sheet GRENZFALL, against the distribution of which the action in the environmental library by the security authorities was allegedly directed. [passage omitted]

Gorbachev-Reagan Agreement, INF Treaty Analyzed

Summit Welcomed'

AU101619 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Dec 87 p 1

[Editorial by Peter Sereny: "Breakthrough"]

[Text] Let us take a deep breath: As of today, we are living in a slightly more secure world. The deployment of Euromissiles will stop and, within 3 years, the arms that—because of the science fiction shortage of their flight time—have kept mankind only 6 minutes away from a suicidal nuclear confrontation between East and West will gradually disappear from the face of our earth. Even if they do nothing else at the present summit, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan made history by signing the agreement on the double zero solution at their third meeting last night.

With the fountain pens the two leaders used to sign the documents, Gorbachev and Reagan—symbolically speaking—also broke a wall, a wall made up of the letters of the word "impossible" and which till yesterday blocked the road leading to nuclear disarmament. Diplomacy, to use the traditional formulation, has so far been the art of the possible, from now on it will be much more the art of how to turn the things considered impossible into things that are possible.

Only a few days prior to the signing ceremony, when the two sides exchanged the storage data of their arsenal of missiles in order to verify compliance with the agreement, one of the Soviet diplomats told his U.S. colleague that, 48 hours before hand, they would have been tried for treason for the papers they had just exchanged. This small event shows perhaps more tangibly than anything else the extent (not so long ago inconceivably far) to which the Soviet-U.S. agreement goes—with verification including missile manufacturing plants and missile base visits—in demolishing the walls of mutual distrust.

It is no secret that the double-zero option was originally the proposal of the U.S. President, and we also know that, at the latest summit, the Soviet general secretary nevertheless had to do his best to persuade the President to accept his own proposal. The key to this strange contradiction is that, when the original idea emerged in Washington at the beginning of this decade, nobody believed that such an agreement would ever be concluded. However, a change took place in Moscow in the middle of the decade that rejected the old cliches of domestic and foreign policy and sought new answers for new questions. This bold and open spirit has shaken up not only the Soviet diplomacy; the Kremlin's initiatives have given an unprecedented momentum to East-West dialogue. The merit of the summit partners will not be lessened if we fit the Soviet-U.S. agreement into the background of its world political antecedents, an agreement that has just been signed and which, if we take the approval of all the countries directly affected by missile deployment into consideration, in fact reflects a broader East-West accord. Following so many missed opportunities, the current summit in Washington is the meeting where the opportunity has, at long last, been grasped.

Competent politicians on five continents welcomed the new agreement. However, we know that the agreement and its implementation also have enemies, also in the United States itself. We believe, however, it will not be these enemies that prevail, but rather the sober understanding and sense of reality that led President Reagan to take the steps leading to this agreement, from confrontation to cooperation—a considerable psychological step too.

Let us take a deep breath: As of today, we are living in a slightly more secure world. And let us add with hope that the Soviet-U.S. agreement signed on 8 December is a good precedent, and can smooth the way to further agreements of even higher scale. We are only at the beginning of the Gorbachev and Reagan talks in Washington, and the continuation in Moscow in spring or summer has already become a natural subject of discussion.

The world is looking upon the summit!

U.S. Desire to Keep INF Appendix Secret Cited

LD102117 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Report by correspondent Elemer Csak from Washington, D.C.]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Surprising details have come to light about medium-range devices after a U.S. organization published the appendix to the missile disarmament agreement signed on Tuesday. The Defense Department opposed this, saying that in this way terrorists would also discover where the missiles could be found. Now, however, this is not the main issue. According to the official data collated and verified by the two halves, U.S. propaganda earlier gave a, to put it mildly, distorted picture of the weapons arsenals. That is, while the United States secretly deployed many more robot planes [robot repulogep] in Europe than it acknowledged, it exaggerated the number of Soviet missiles by 15 percent. In light of this, perhaps the Pentagon's desire for secrecy may be better understood. [passage omitted]

Kadar, Others Leave For Berlin Pact Meeting

LD101845 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 10 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for Berlin on Thursday evening to attend the

meeting of the first and general secretaries of the fraternal parties of Warsaw Treaty Organization, where Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is to brief participants on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit. In Janos Kadar's party are Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, both members of the Central Committee.

Present at the departure from Ferihegy Airport, were Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, and members of the Central Committee Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, and secretaries of state Gyula Horn of the Foreign Ministry and Lajos Morocz of the Ministry of Defence.

Border Infringements From Romania Increase

LD102201 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Excerpts] The National Assembly Defense Committee met today. [passage omitted] The representatives said the interest with which the public is following the development of the Armed Forces and its budget is justified and natural. In connection with this, they emphasized the importance of more open and accurate information. In relation to a question from a representative, Jenoe Foeldesi, state secretary for the Interior Ministry, said that this year the number of border infringements in our homeland had increased by over 70 percent. The number of illegal attempted border crossings had multiplied particularly on the border with Romania.

Poland's Koziol Begins Visit, Meets Grosz

LD101627 Budapest MTI in English 1351 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 10 (MTI)—Jozef Koziol, deputy prime minister of Poland and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Polish Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, arrived in Budapest on Thursday at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian Section of the committee.

The co-chairmen started talks on the development of bilateral cooperation at the parliament building with the involvement of specialists.

On Thursday Jozef Koziol met Prime Minister Karoly Grosz. The cordial, friendly meeting was also attended by Jozsef Marjai, and Tadeusz Czechowicz, ambassador of Poland to Hungary.

MSZMP's Berecz Discusses Ideological Issues

LD111224 Budapest MTI in English 1101 GMT 11 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI)—In a three-page interview given to the Budapest weekly KEPES 7, Janos Berecz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, says with regard to ideological issues:

"We have to decide on a principle basis but in a flexible manner what spontaneous movements of society are to be built into the system of political institutions, the representatives of which currents we are to win to be partners through patient dialogue and which movements have to be isolated or rooted out.

"Egalitarianism in Hungary has gained such a considerable ground that at present differentiation is regarded as hearsay by quite a few people who think we want to divide society into poor and rich once again. However, it is necessary to give more to people who contribute more to the common wealth.

"Substantial resources have accumulated with part of the population, and it is our essential interest to use a certain proportion of these funds in the production and servicing spheres. People have a right to gain surplus income from surplus value. Nevertheless, care should be taken lest this income assume such proportions which make the owner's work unnecessary and determine the social status of a part of the future generation, causing inequalities in chances.

"This society is not a completed socialist society. There are considerable socialist elements, the building of the socialist society is in progress. This a transitional society which has many elements inherited from the past and, fortunately, numerous new elements as well. This is reflected by the strengthening of all-people's character of political power and, what is more, it was already formulated that the political power would develop from a proletarian dictatorship into all-people's power.

"The Central Committee holds that different positions may emerge even on the ground of Marxism, and the confrontation of diverging conclusions is necessary also among the Marxists."

"There can be no system and society free of controversy. Our reform will go with sacrifices, undesirable side-effects and even conflicts. We have to prepare ourselves for this. During the implementation of the reform we cannot rule out the possibility of error, but a clear distinction should be made between objective controversies and political mistakes. Although we do not want to avert the responsibility for eventual errors in advance with reference to objective circumstances, but cannot accept to be blamed for what is due not to socialism, but to the current level of social development or to processes taking place in the world irrespective of our will."

MSZMP CC Session Communique

LD090017 Budapest MTI in English 2128 GMT 8 Dec 87

["Communique on the session of the HSWP CC"—MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, December 8 (MTI)—With Janos Kadar in the chair, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session on December 8,

1987. The Central Committee discussed and approved the briefing of Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee, on the state of the national economy and the plans serving as a basis for the 1988 National Plan and State Budget.

The Central Committee stated that the national economy has developed more favourably than in the previous two years. The national income and the industrial production grew as planned. The deficit of non-ruble accounting foreign trade and that of the national budget was less than in 1986. The increase in the hard-currency debt was less than in previous years. The terms of trade in ruble-accounting turnover are improving and several economic units are increasing performance, and improving efficiency.

The scale of the favourable developments, however, is not sufficient to provide a basis for the necessary transformation in the balance of national economy. The streamlining of the structure of the economy, the improvement of its efficiency, and the extention of export capabilities are not sufficient. The increase in the output of the processing industry lags behind the national average and hard-currency export of the machine industry has not increased. The lack of information about the forthcoming regulators resulted in that several companies holding back performance, and others attempting to raise income with unjustified price rises instead of reducing production costs or improving efficiency. The fact that plans of agriculture were not fulfilled was largely due to frost and drought.

The balance of domestic market deteriorated. There was no accord between demand and supply of materials and equipment, and the contractual discipline of companies did not improve. In 1987 incomes and salaries increased faster than planned and faster than justified by increase in performance. The rise of consumer prices also exceeds the envisaged level. Per capita real income remained on the level of the previous year.

Early this year the government took measures to encourage income generation and cost reductions, which, despite several results, did not bring about the necessary transformation.

The Central Committee stated that the overall economic results of 1987 are insufficient compared to the requirement of the programme of stabilization and advance. It calls attention to the fact that the consistent work of administration, a better coordination of the next year's plan and the means of implementation, and an efficient company management are indispensible to stabilize the national economic balance and to ensure further conditions for development.

The Central Committee adopted the report on the elaboration of the 1988 National Economic Plan and the State Budget.

It approves that the elaboration of the targets of the National Plan and the State Budget set out from the programme of socio-economic advance, and the stabilization work programme of the government, and that the targets were based on the possible developments of this year. The Central Committee took both the intenal and the external conditions into consideration.

The Central Committee adopted that the Council of Ministers finalizes the 1988 National Plan according to the following targets:

The 1988 National Economic Plan in the percentage of the fulfillment of 1987

National income	101.0
Domestic consumption	98.0-98.5
Industrial production	101.0
Construction-assembly	96.0-97.0
Agricultural production	105.0-105.5
Consumption of the population	97.5-98.0
Per capita real income	97.0-97.5
Investment of the socialist Sector	97.0-98.0
Investments of state companies	102.0

In the interest of the implementation of the stabilization programme, including the successful fulfillment of the 1988 National Plan, according to the Central Committee it is necessary:

— To significantly slow down the increase in hard-currency debts, and to reach an active trade balance.

— To provide a basis for expanding rouble-accounting exports by increasing imports,

— To improve internal financial balance by strict financial policy and considerably reducing the deficit of the national budget,

— To step up the selective restructuring of production,

— To cut unprofitable production and considerable reduce state subsidies,

— To validate reasonable austerity in all fields.

With regard to the main processes of 1988 the Central Committee adopted that the government counts on the following:

— In accordance with the necessary restructuring of production and the requirements of balance, economic growth will be moderate. Industrial output is to slightly increase, while compared to the low level of this year, the output of agricultural products is to increase considerably. In order to improve external balance the domestic utilization of the national income is to slightly decrease.

— In order to step up restructuring and technical development, the number and proportion of company investment projects, mainly in the processing industry, is to increase. To improve the efficiency of investment projects, the targets and financing of central economic development programmes will be modified.

The regulation on the company incomes changes and the possibility of the unified company asset handling and management is established, In the evaluation of company performance the asset proportional profit plays an emerging role. The requirements of expanded space of manoeuvres for the efficient companies and the attainment of appropriate budget position are of equal importance.

— The operational conditions of the successfully working companies improve. The updating of economic association and co-operative forms and the small scale enterprises providing the stable element of the economic activities is underway.

— For the assurance of the balance between the purchasing power and the commodity funds a wide-ranging, temporary central wage control is in effect. The Central Committee finds the assurance of the appropriate level supply of the goods for the population neccessary. Taking into consideration next year's retail price increase of 15 per cent which was declared in September, the maintenance of social security, and stepped-up support of the less affluent groups is considered an important task.

For the successful implementation of next years National Economic Plan the identification with the tasks, disciplined and organized work, and responsible, initiative managerial behaviour are considered as indispensable conditions.

The effect of the changes in the tax and price system on the companies and the population shall receive continuous and marked attention. The strict controls shall set limits to the unsubstantiated producer price increases. Company efforts aimed at lessoning requirements, and individual exceptions shall be refused. Reduction of inefficient reproduction shall be decisively continued and permanently loss making economic units rescheduled or closed down.

The austerity program of the State Budget supported institutions shall be effected with exemplary decisiveness, with due regard to the high level fulfillment of their duties.

The Central Committee calls the party organizations and all members of the party, the social and interest representation organizations to support decisively the next year's national economic plan and mobilize for its implementation. The television, radio, and workers of the press should propagate the aims of the plan, promote good examples and counter the efforts and signs hampering its implementation.

Further the Central Committee discussed organizational, personnel questions.

In relation to party duties the following decisions were taken:

— Laszlo Karakas, member of the Central Committee, head of the Department for Party Economics and Administration of the Central Committee was, at his request, suspended from duties, his retirement was approved.

— Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Prague was appointed as head of the Department for Party Economics and Administration.

— Jozsef Szabo, dean of the Political College was suspended, at his own request, from duties, his retirement was approved.

— Pal Romany, member of the Central Committee was appointed to the dean of the Political College.

The Central Committee received information on the ideas related to the reorganization of the state administration. It was decided that in this respect, together with the Patriotic People's Front, recommendations will be forwarded to the National Assembly on nominations.

At the recommendation of the Political Committee, the Central Committee decided that in the first part of 1988 the national conference of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party will be summoned to discuss contemporary questions of socialist construction work.

Defense Minister Speaks on Military Budget

LD110928 Budapest MTI in English
2150 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 10 (MTI)—In preparation for the winter session of parliament, the Defence Commission of the National Assembly, in the first open session of its history, discussed the defence and internal affairs implications of the 1988 plan and the national budget. Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of Defence, and Jeno Foldesi, secretary of state of the Ministry of Interior, briefed the commission on the expenditure in 1988. They emphasized that the plans of the Ministries of Defence and of Interior, the budget of the Armed Forces and bodies and of the police force were envisaged in accordance with the load bearing capacity of the national economy.

Ferenc Karpati reminded that austerity is not alien to the army. Last year, for example the increasing number of tasks were solved without increasing fuel consumption.

The number of army reserves drafted this year dropped by 9 per cent, and 34 per cent fewer civil technical equipment, cars and machines, was used for military purposes. The organizational modernization of the land

forces also served a more rational manpower management and higher efficiency. Due to the updated organizational and management forms, the number of leading military bodies has been cut by 30 per cent.

The 34,900 million forint defence budget envisaged for 1988 is sufficient for the Hungarian People's Army to fulfill its obligations in the defence of the country and to live up to the commitment in its alliance system. The sum, the real value of which exceeds that of the last year by 1 per cent, covers the selective development or maintenance of military technology and the improvement of living conditions. The deteriorating living and working conditions of the soldiers and the national servicemen, and the accumulated tension of recent years make the latter especially pressing.

This year more than one thousand flats were built for soldiers, and updated health facilities were also installed. Under such schemes, 1,100 flats are to be completed next year.

Jeno Foldesi, specifying the various kinds of offences, said that though public security in Hungary is good by international standards, the number of offences recorded by the police has increased. In 1986 the number of offences increased by 10.3 per cent to 182,000 cases, a trend which continued in 1987. There has been an upsurge in serious offences against property, such as burglary and theft, and in offences of an economic nature.

The statistics of firefighting also show unfavourable developments. This year the death toll of the 6,300 fires, which caused a total damage of 82 million forints, was 134. Most of the fires were caused by negligence.

Ieno Foldesi, state secretary of the ministry of interior, asked the commission of defence to support the 15,000 million forint budget in the parliamentary debate. Ninety-two per cent of the sum would cover maintenance and salaries, and 4.3 per cent would be allocated to technical development and updated equipment of crimefighting. As next year's priorities the secretary of state mentioned the improvement living and working condition of policemen, the enforcement of patrols, increasing of traffic control, and the enforcement of the anti-terrorist force.

In an answer to a question the secretary of state said that the number of the violations of frontier control has increased over the recent period. In 1987 the number of violations was up 71 per cent, and amounted to more than 2,000 cases. In the 65 per cent of the cases foreigners tried to enter the country. Illegal attempts to enter the country are the most frequent on the Hungarian-Romanian border.

Economic Results for January-October 1987

AU031606 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Dec 87 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Economic Table of Indexes"]

[Text]

January-October 1987 (Data As Percentage of Performance During the Same Period Last Year)

Industrial State and Cooperative Enterprises	Volume of gross production:
Industry Total	103.3
Within this:	
metallurgy	101.2
machine industry	102.6
chemical industry	106.8
building material industry	105.1
light industry	102.1
food industry	103.2
Industry, excluding food industry	103.4
Number of employees	97.6
Gross industrial product per employee	105.8
Average monthly wages per employee	107.6
Construction Sector of the Building Industry	
Production of the building industry	103.7
Number of employees	98.4
Average monthly wages per employee	109.4
Foreign Trade (at current prices)	
Imports	102.4
Ruble accounts	97.1
Non-ruble accounts	107.5
Exports	106.0
Ruble accounts	98.9
Non-ruble accounts	113.8
Retail Trade Turnover (at current prices)	111.7
Within this:	
Food, beverages, and tobacco	108.2
Clothing	111.1
Miscellaneous industrial articles	114.9
Procurement	97.2
within this:	
Plant products	89.3
Live animals	104.5
Animal products	101.0
Achievement of Transportation Enterprises	
Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage/kilometers)	103.7
Long-distance transportation of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)	99.4
Population Revenues from Central Sources	108.6
Consumer Price Index (January-September)	108.0

In the period January-October 1987, production of the state and cooperative industrial enterprises increased by 3.3 percent compared with the same period last year. Within this, production in the energy sector increased by 4.9 percent, in the processing industry by 3.1 percent, and in the basic material sector by 2.2 percent. Within the branches of the processing industry, the chemical industry increased its production more rapidly than the average, the food industry increased its production at a rate close to the average, and the machine industry and light industry increased production at a slower pace than the average. Industry increased its domestic sales by 3.1 percent, and its foreign sales by 3.4 percent compared with the same period last year. Exports accounted in convertible currency increased at a higher rate than the average. However, the machine industry primarily increased its domestic sales and its exports accounted in rubles; exports accounted in convertible currency decreased in the machine industry as a whole.

The number of workers employed in industry decreased by 35,000, or 2.4 percent, compared with the same period last year. Per-capita production increased by 5.8 percent, and production per hour increased by 4.6 percent.

The construction sector of the building industry increased its volume of construction and installation by 3.7 percent, compared with the same period last year. The increase resulted entirely from a 28- percent increase in the performance of the construction cooperatives; the production of the state construction enterprises slightly decreased, compared with the same period last year. The number of workers employed in the construction sector of the building industry decreased by 1.6 percent, and per-capita production increased by 5.4 percent, compared with the same period last year.

Sales of agricultural products in the first 10 months of the current year decreased by 2.8 percent, compared with the same period last year. Sales of plant and garden products decreased by 10.7 percent, and the 4.5-percent increase in the sales of live animals and a 1-percent increase in the sale of animal products only partially compensate for this drop in agricultural sales. The procurement of wheat, sunflowers, potatoes, and fruit decreased, and procurement of sugar beet and vegetables increased.

During January-October 1987 the retail trade turnover increased by 11.7 percent in current prices, and by 4 percent in comparable prices, compared with the same period last year. As a result of the advanced purchases by the population, the turnover increased at a high rate beginning with August. Sales of miscellaneous industrial articles increased most during the first 10 months of the year, by 9.6 percent in comparable prices.

Socialist organs spent 151.7 billion forints on investments during January-October 1987, 12.5 percent more than in the same period last year. The amount of central investments increased by 7.8 percent, the amount of enterprise investments increased by 13 percent, and that of local council investments increased by 18.1 percent. The sums allocated for both construction and machine investments increased.

In the January-October period, the value of exports increased more than the value of imports. There was also a considerable import surplus in the foreign trade turnover this year, although it was considerably smaller than at the same time last year. The balance of both ruble- and non-ruble-accounted turnover improved, and the improvement was particularly noticeable in the turnover of goods with the developed capitalist countries.

Warsaw Police Break Up Demonstration

AU101616 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 10 (AFP)—Polish police Thursday broke up a one-hour demonstration by dissidents in central Warsaw calling for the release of all "political prisoners" in the country.

Several thousand passers-by watched as four people tied themselves to the scaffolding of a twelve-storey building on one of the Polish capital's busiest roads only to be whisked away to police headquarters shortly after.

Two other youths attached huge banners on the scaffolding, at the ninth floor level, saying "free all political prisoners" and giving the names of four dissidents held by police. Pamphlets thrown into the street carried calls for their release.

The two were arrested by plainclothes police who passed through an apartment to reach the scaffolding.

INF Treaty's 'Favorable Effect' on U.S. Ties

LD102043 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] The Sejm Foreign Relations Commission has met to assess the state of relations between Poland and the United States. Referring to the agreement signed in Washington on the elimination of medium- and short-range missiles, Jozef Czyrek expressed the conviction that the new climate in East-West relations would also have a favorable effect on our relations with the United States.

The deputies specified untapped possibilities in the sphere of bilateral economic cooperation, since—despite the improvement in the balance of trade with the United States—they are still quite far down the list of Western countries with regard to the level of mutual trade turnover.

Orzechowski's 'Satisfaction' With UK Visit

LD101542 Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 9 Dec 87

[By PAP correspondent Mariusz Kuklinski]

[Text] London, Dec. 9—During the last day of his official visit to Britain, paid at the invitation of British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski delivered a lecture titled "Poland-Europe-Security" at the Royal Institute of International Affairs here today.

Minister Orzechowski held a press conference attended by British and Foreign correspondent accredited in London.

In the evening, Minister Orzechowski paid a visit to Oxford University's Balliol College, where he was a host of scholars engaged in studies of international relations problems.

Next, in London, at a meeting held with full attendance in the conference hall of the Royal Institute for International Affairs, Chatham House, Minister Orzechowski presented the principles of Poland's policy and said, in part:

"We want to ensure stable and peaceful international conditions which enable us to re-shape our systemic model in a desired way. In keeping with the essential principles of our sovereign state's constitution and taking into account opinions of our people, we aim at democratization and pluralism of political life."

"We have adopted establishment of a more stable structure of common security in Europe than the present one as a fundamental objective of our policy. We declare ourselves for joint consideration of a system of security that would include all the compenents, that is military, political, economic, humanitarian, cultural, and ecological ones."

Referring to the just-adopted Soviet-American treaty on elimination of intermediate nuclear missiles, which Poland welcomes with greatest satisfaction, Minister Orzechowski criticized the tendencies to initiate a new arms race which would "compensate" for elimination of intermediate nuclear missiles in the field of conventional armaments.

At a press conference which was held today at the Polish Cultural Institute in London, Minister Marian Orzechowski made the following statement:

Following the intentions of my government, I have arrived in London on an official visit to investigate possibilities for expanding and enriching our mutual relations. It is with satisfaction that I can say that the intentions and will of the two governments are concordant. We can be satisfied with the course and talks of the present visit. Great Britain is an important partner for Poland.

We appreciate the role of Great Britain in international relations and in the East-West dialogue. This fact was yet again emphasized and accentuated by the meeting between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. We view Great Britain as an extremely important factor of balance on the European continent. Finally, Great Britain is Poland's second largest partner in economic relations with the West. As a result of the positive development in international situation, as a result of the events ongoing presently in Washington, new possibilities are emerging in our mutual relations. The new possibilities are also generated by the wide-scale reforms and retructuring of

Poland's economy as well as the process of democratization of social and political life in my country. The talks I had in London indicated our mutual interest and readiness to intensify cooperation between Warsaw and London. In this context we attribute special importance to the visit of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to Warsaw, which she is to pay next year at the invitation of Poland's highest authorities. It is worth stressing here that it will be the first visit to Poland ever by a prime minister of Great Britain's Government.

The talks with Minister Geoffrey Howe have shown that our opinions on basic problems of the contemporary world frequently happen to be convergent. Both sides are interested in consolidation and development of the favourable processes in international life, primarily in the field of disarmament. I have noted with special care all positive manifestations of interest dislayed towards the Jaruzelski plan. I have invited Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe to pay an official visit to Warsaw. To conclude, I should like to emphasize with particular satisfaction that our talks were marked with cordiality and openness and were business-like and natural in character.

A GUARDIAN journalist asked whether during the visit the Polish delegation touched upon the issue of bringing back the ashes of Gen. Sikorski to Poland.

In reply Orzechowski said that for Poles it was an issue of national memory and sentiments. He was deeply convinced that Gen. Sikorski "has found only a temporary resting place at a cemetery in Newark. His place is at Wawel".

A journalist of THE TIMES posed a question on the prospects for the continuation of reforms in the light of the "defeat" which the referendum was.

"I do not like the word 'defeat' much. Is it really a defeat if 68 percent of voters went to the polls, and 66 and 69 percent of them voted 'yes'?" Orzechowski answered.

Vatican Delegation Ends Visit

LD101632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] A delegation of the Holy See headed by Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, nuncio for special mission and head of the team for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the Government of the PPR has ended its 10-day stay in Poland.

The delegation took part in the work of the mixed commission, which is composed of representatives of the Vatican Council for the Public Affairs of the Church and the conference of the Episcopate of Poland.

Before his departure, Archbishop Colasuonno told journalists that the mixed commission was to meet in Rome in February next year.

FRG's Genscher To Pay Visit 10-13 January

LD102153 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski,Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister, will pay an official visit to Poland from 10 to 13 January.

Opposition 'Breakneck' Turnabout on Referendum

LD102114 Warsaw PAP in English 1642 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 10—Polish opposition, including activists of former "Solidarnosc," has made a 180-degree propaganda volte-face. On the eve of the referendum opposition members granted statements to Western mass media in which they called the voting act a "fake" (Zbigniew Bujak) or "insult to society" (Lech Walesa) and called for a boycott of the referendum. On last Nov. 29 it turned out that those appeals ended in a fiasco: Over 2/3 of Poles eligible for voting took part in it. The referendum's results are generally known and commented the world over: Almost 12 million Polish citizens came out for the programme of radical economic reforms and still greater a number—for democratic transformations.

These results considerably confused home-bred opposition figures. They had to admit honesty both of the way the referendum had been conducted and of counting its results. That is why none of opposition members, asked by Western journalists, mentioned the "fake" or the "insult" any more. Commentaries made a breakneck volte-face. For instance, Bronislaw Geremek called those millions of people who had voted for radical reforms a silent, conformist majority in a statement for the Italian LA REPUBBLICA. Thus, he seemed to deprive such a big mass of citizens the right to a conscious choice.

Jan Jozef Lipski told AP that the outcome of the referendum was "roughly concordant with the truth", which was surprising for him, and added that "the authorities scored a moral, if not political, success" in this respect. Another opposition member, Adam Michnik eagerly stated that voting "no" had referred to the government and not to reforms in Poland.

Other numerous statements published by Western mass media revealed the true face of Polish opposition. While the majority of society had shown its active attitude in the referendum and maturity in the assessment of the government programme of reforms, opposition had nothing constructive to offer to the society. Opposition members' assurances that they supported reforms and were against the authorities look rather feeble. It is not difficult to notice in these statements the opposition's real intentions: The worse, the better. He who has thoroughly studied the Nov. 29 referendum's results knows that such desires are totally contradictory to the will of Polish society.

Discerning political observers in the West as well as representatives of Western economic circles and international financial institutions seem to seriously treat this will. Their opinions may influence further course of cooperation with Poland.

Rakowski Views 'Useful' Referendum Implications

PM091106 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 3 Dec 87 p 8

[Interview With Sejm Vice Marshal Mieczyslaw Rakowski by Romolo Caccavale in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] Warsaw—[Caccavale] The PZPR Politburo believes that "the referendum has demonstrated its usefulness as a high form of universal consultation and of crystallization of the public will." The poll result is considered "a good basis for the continuation of the renewal policy in Poland." How will this pledge be honored in the political context?

[Rakowski] I believe that the forces for reform in Poland received major support from the poll. The referendum will be useful in the future too inasmuch as it will become a permanent instrument of our political system. The next step will be the free election of local councils. Thus democracy will be built up from the grassroots, which is not traditional in Poland. The democratization process will take a long time and will not be free of conflicts, as shown by the fact—which I consider significant—that some voters answered "no" to the question on political reform. There are still people in Poland who identify democracy with anarchy.

[Caccavale] What about the economic situation?

[Rakowski] The government must ponder how much and in what direction to modify its program. The package of measures to be implemented is very large, but what has had the greatest impact on people is the plan for new prices and incomes controls. It has prompted anxiety and even fear. An attempt is now being made to adopt corrections that will alleviate these feelings but there is no doubt that the economic reform must proceed as well.

[Caccavale] It is known that free and secret ballots can yield results that conflict with expectations. Why then was there general surprise at the referendum result?

[Rakowski] Personally I was expecting a 60-70 percent turnout at the poll, and so it was. However, I also believed there would be a "yes" vote greater, albeit only slightly, than 50 percent of the electorate. I had the feeling that during the referendum campaign there was a growth of political activity, which gave rise to optimism. We almost all wrongly identified our aspirations with the real situation.

[Caccavale] The high percentage of abstentions (one-third of voters) is interpreted as a sign of a lack of confidence in the possibility of contributing to a change. Is this true? If so, why?

[Rakowski] Are all those who failed to vote opposed to the government? I do not believe so. I can understand the large number of abstentions if I consider the very difficult material conditions under which many people live. For instance, there is a high incidence of abstention among young people. This is an indication of a lack of confidence in us.

[Caccavale] What is the reason for this lack of confidence?

[Rakowski] We are facing a crisis in the credibility of socialism, which involves large groups. We are also facing distressing situations which assail young people. However, the poll was a free one and was not imposed through fear. The people too are drawing conclusions from this fact. The referendum was a lesson to everyone.

[Caccavale] Did the fact that the PZPR Central Committee postponed a decision on democratization measures until after the referendum not weaken the quest for support?

[Rakowski] I do not believe so. The Politburo's report on the issue had been published. The document's approval is a formality which will take place at the end of a plenum which, as is known, is to be held in a few days' time. Jaruzelski spoke at the end of the first part of the session, and that was a sufficient guarantee. [Caccavale] Will the Politburo document approved Tuesday—so clear on the need for renewal—receive broad support within the Central Committee?

[Rakowski] Certainly at the Central Committee plenum. However, I know the party well and I know that there are members who have their doubts. I am not talking about dogmatic factions or wings. This is a phenomenon of the past. Poland is in a phase of transformation and there is nothing strange in the emergence of uncertainties. The conviction that there must be reform is general and widespread. The political struggle is over how to achieve the reforms. Gorbachev's policy performs an elucidative role.

[Caccavale] How do you judge the Church's conduct in connection with the referendum?

[Rakowski] Its conduct was moderate. Many bishops said neither "yes" nor "no." They adhered to a noncommittal line. However, there were some extremist priests who urged people not to vote. Others, on the other hand, not only urged people to vote but voted themselves. For his part, Cardinal Glemp said on the eve of the referendum that a difficult reform was better than chaos.

[Caccavale] What about the opposition's conduct?

[Rakowski] First, they called for a boycott; then, when people expressed their surprise, since they themselves were urging reforms, they began to backtrack. Then they warned against the vote's "manipulation" and the result took them by surprise. They were unprepared for the openness of our actions. Differing assessments may have emerged among them, but this is not certain. The referendum will grant us benefits.

[Caccavale] Will the referendum results influence Jaruzeski's and Gorbachev's joint stance on the need for renewal?

[Rakowski] Definitely not. Their relations are, and will remain, friendly and cordial.

Jaruzelski Meets Students at ZSP 13th Congress

LD102320 Warsaw PAP in English 2143 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 10—During the break at the 13th Congress of the Polish Students' Association (ZSP) debating here, PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski met with the laureates of the 5th "Primus Inter Pares" competition who are the best students of various higher schools.

In the course of a nearly hour-long conversation many significant issues were discussed linked not only directly to the academic milieu but also to other problems of the young generation, of the country, of the economic reform.

The housing problem and difficulties faced in this connection by young couples and families was raised by Krzysztof Prusiel, student of Bialystok Polytechnic. Speaking on the subject Wojciech Jaruzelski referred to the opinions voiced from the rostrum of the 13th ZSP Congress pointing out that this was an essential matter and its solution can be accelerated also owing to initiatives and enterprise of Polish youth.

Boguslaw Kanski, student of the Law Department of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznon put forth a question concerning the Polish plan for decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe. What do you consider to be the most important in this plan?", he asked Jaruzelski. The president of the Council of State replied he believed that the compromise-oriented and flexible character of its proposals was worthy of attention.

Numerous questions about changes and prospects of the young in life and work were summed up by Jaroslaw Molenda, the Wrolaw Economics Academy student, who said that in his opinion the time had come for youth to join, to a greater extent than so far, in the process of managing and changing the economy.

Agreeing with this opinion the PUWP CC first secretary stressed that "the success of our efforts will depend first of all on people, on their dedication and attitudes."

At the end of his meeting with "Primus Inter Pares" Wojciech Jaruzelski conducted a conversation with members of the outgoing Executive Committee of the ZSP Main Council.

The PUWP CC first secretary thanked them for their work in the past very difficult but also fruitful term of office and congratulated them on the fact that the ZSP association enjoyed now a broader support than at the outset of its activity.

Romania Hails Soviet-American Accord

AU101349 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1344 GMT
10 Dec 87

["Declaration by the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/12/1987—The Romanian news agency AGERPRES is entitled to state the following:

The Romanian Government and people welcomes with satisfaction the signing of the Soviet-American treaty on the scrapping of the medium- and short-range nuclear missiles and consider that the conclusion of this important accord is an event of outstanding importance, a victory of realism and reason, of the new way of thinking and approaching the problems of disarmament and peace. Romania considers this treaty as a first important step on the path of the efforts for the complete elimination of the nuclear weapons from our planet, thus meeting all peoples' expectations and aspirations for living in a world freed of the nightmare of nuclear destruction, in a world of peace and collaboration.

The implementation of the treaty provisions will lead to the liquidation of two important categories of nuclear missiles but, bearing in mind that after their elimination there still will remain tremendous amounts of nuclear weapons that can destroy mankind several times over, Romania considers that the treaty must be only a beginning of the intensified actions and concerted struggle of all peoples, of world public opinion for the definitive liquidation of all nuclear and mass destruction weapons. In this context, the Romanian people—who has declared and steadily campaigned for a policy of disarmament, collaboration and peace—expresses the confidence that the Soviet Union and the United States—that possess most of the nuclear weapons—will even more resolutely continue the negotiations and efforts in order to reach new and new [as received] understandings on the path to nuclear and classical disarmament, to the cessation of the nuclear weapon tests and to halting the space militarization.

Along with the peoples of the whole world, the Romanian people will most resolutely support any effort and action on this line, will do everything possible in future as well, so as to actively contribute to further steps toward disarmament, toward eliminating the nuclear weapons, promoting collaboration, understanding and peace among all nations of the world.

Stoican Allowed to Join Family in Sweden

LD101754 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Excerpt] We shall begin with today's great and happy news, namely the news that the Stoican family was reunited today. After a 14-year fight against the authorities, Mihail Stoican was allowed to leave Romania, and this afternoon, he arrived at Arlanda where his wife Anna-Lisa and his daughter Sara were waiting, together with a large number of mass media representatives. [passage omitted]

Laos Receives National Day Greetings

BK101233 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT
10 Dec 87

[Text] Vientiane, December 10 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], has received a telegramme of greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party CC, and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The national day greetings described the founding of the Lao PDR a "a fundamental turning point" which met the aspiration of the Lao people who had fought for freedom and social progress.

Having wished the Lao people more successes in their implementation of the resolution of the 4th party congress the telegramme said:

"I believe that with our common efforts, the Romanian-Lao relations of friendship and cooperation will continually be strengthened for the interests of the peoples of Romania and Laos, of socialism, cooperation and world peace."

Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs has also received a telegramme of greetings from his Romanian counterpart Ioan Totu.

Dolj RCP Committee Holds Conference

AU101509 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Dec 87
p 2

["Extraordinary Conference of Dolj County Party Organization"]

[Text] The conference participants enthusiastically received the warm revolutionary message of greetings addressed by the party leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to all communists and working people in Dolj County, a message conveyed by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. The speaker called on the meeting to examine all activities to date in a critical and self-critical spirit of high communist exactingness, to take a stand against inertia and all that is outdated in the work of party bodies and organizations, and to adopt the most efficient measures for commendably fulfilling plan tasks. The serious violations committed in Dolj County, the speaker said, must be considered in a broader context and all necessary lessons should be drawn in order to

improve the content of internal party life and of political-ideological education, with a view to strongly asserting the principles of socialist ethics and equity, unflinchingly implementing party decisions, and strictly observing the country's laws.

Elaborated in the spirit of requirements formulated by the party secretary general at the 27 November meeting of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and in the spirit of the decision and communique adopted on that occasion, the report to the conference—presented by Ion Traian Stefanescu, first secretary of the county party committee—openly discussed the shortcomings apparent for several years in the organizational and political-educational activity and in the working style of party bodies and organizations and of collective management bodies from enterprises, which failed to fully exert their role and prerogatives. The unsatisfactory results scored in industry and other sectors, particularly in agriculture, are the direct result of poor party spirit, order, and discipline. They are also the result of the extensively used practice of making formal pledges and commitments in void and of a tolerant attitude toward shortcomings shown by many cadres from the party aktiv, state apparatus, mass and public organization, and the management of economic units. The perpetuation of such a style of work—in spite of the fact that the county organization was warned by the party leadership on several occasions and that a number of organizational steps were also taken in this respect—has made certain cadres believe that they can continue working in this way, something that has led to a prevailing state of indolence, indifference, and negligence.

In a spirit of high communist exactingness, which proved that they have fully realized the seriousness of the mistakes made by certain cadres from the Dolj County party-state apparatus, the conference participants made a concrete and poignant examination of the causes for unsatisfactory results in industry, agriculture, investments, and other fields of activity and expressed their full determination to bring about an immediate and radical change in the entire socioeconomic, political, and educational activity. Many speakers—including Ion Voiculescu, first secretary of Craiova Municipality Party Committee, Eugenia Albu, chairman of the county trade union council, and Constantin Dumitru, secretary of Bailesti City Party Committee—emphasized the topical nature of this requirement. They noted that lags in plan fulfillment are primarily because of deficiencies in the activity of the respective collectives where bureaucratic-administrative methods have prevailed, to lack of consistency in solving problems, and to tolerance of the phenomena of disorder and indiscipline. Referring themselves concretely to lags registered in the current 5-year plan period in the item-specialized production and particularly in the production earmarked for export, Vasile Popescu, secretary of the county party committee, Constantin Udrea, general director of Electroputere [Electric Power] Enterprise, and Nicolae Craciun, secretary of the party committee of Craiova Chemical Combine, said that they are the direct result of poor use of the working schedule and of the existing equipment and installations and the outcome of shortcomings in organizing production and work and of insufficient concern with securing the technical-material base.

In agriculture, the unsatisfactory activity of party bodies and organizations, experts, and management cadres has also had a negative impact on the results obtained in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan, something which was criticized by the party leadership on several occasions. Florea Pirlogea, general director of the county agricultural directorate, Mihai Petrescu, party organizer of Bailesti Agroindustrial Council, Ion Dimian, director of the County Trust for State Agricultural Enterprises, and Alexandru Cerga and Ion Buldur, secretaries of the party communal committees of Motatei and Galicea Mare, respectively, said in their speeches that the varying level of average productions in a number of neighboring units situated in the same area is the most telling proof of the fact that the main cause for lower crop levels is not the existence of unfavorable natural conditions, but rather the different quality of work performed and the guidance and control exercised by the party aktiv in agriculture.

Expressing full endorsement for the 27 November decision of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, the conference adopted a special program of measures to improve the activity of party bodies and organizations and of the whole party aktiv.

The participants unanimously adopted the conference documents and elected delegates to the Party National Conference. These delegates received the mandate to convey to the party leadership the determination of all Dolj County communists and working people to take firm and exacting steps to implement all tasks unflinchingly and commendably.

The telegram addressed to the RCP Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reads, among other things: "Examining in a spirit of highest possible revolutionary exactingess and firmness the deficiencies and shortcomings evident in the activity of the county party committee, the participants of the county conference condemned strongly and unanimously the infringements committed by leading cadres of the county party committee bureau and secretariat and firmly pledged to do their best to give a new direction to the entire socioeconomic activity, in a spirit of high exactingness and responsibility, with a view to fulfilling the comprehensive tasks incumbent upon them. In accordance with orientations and guidelines laid down by you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, we assure you that we will exemplarily mobilize our efforts and will work in a spirit of self-denial and responsibility—in keeping with the new requirements—to contribute to implementing the historic decisions of the 13th congress and unswervingly implementing the tasks to be adopted by the Party National Conference."

New Ministerial Reshuffling Reported

AU110922 Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian
No. 55 28 Nov 87 p 6

["Presidential Decree on Some Releases and Appointments to Positions"]

[Text] The president of the SR of Romania decrees:

Article 1. Comrade Alexandru Heinrich has been relieved as deputy minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets.

Article 2. Comrade Dumitru Breaban has been relieved as deputy minister of light industry and appointed as deputy minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Bucharest, 27 November 1987.

No. 200

New Appointments Made to Dolj, Other Counties

AU110914 Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian
No. 55 28 Nov 87 p 5

["Presidential Decrees on Certain Appointments to Positions"]

[Text] On the basis of Article 97 of Law No. 57/1968 regarding the organization and operation of people's councils,

The president of the SR of Romania decrees:

Article 1. Comrade Ioan Traian Stefanescu has been appointed as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dolj County People's Council.

Article 2. Comrade Ion Fratila has been appointed as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Prahova County People's Council.

Article 3. Comrade Maria Stefan has been appointed as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Salaj County People's Council.

Article 4. Comrade Ioan Pavel has been appointed as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vaslui County People's Council.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania,

Bucharest, 27 November 1987.

No. 199

Intensive Economic Growth Examined

AU111007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0844 GMT
11 Dec 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/12/1987—The economic strategy of Romania in this five-year period and in the longer run is based on the idea that, with the extensive growth potential virtually exhausted, the development programmes should be oriented toward an intensive development seen as a complex process apt to bring about structural changes in the basic relationship between reproduction and production growth, between quantity and quality, more particularly between the growth factors. A concise expression of these changes, the indicators enclosing the final and net results of economic activities—net output, marketable production, national income—will rise faster than the ones which refer to overall results and raw materials consumption—total output, social product, energy consumption, and others.

The relationships among economic branches are other significant factors of intensive growth. Priority is given to key industries to develop as they use raw materials, (?other) resources and social work highly efficiently. The pace of growth in the machine-building and chemical industries, for instance, is faster than in industry as a whole—10.3 and 10.2 respectively as against 7.5-8.3.

But changes take place also within each industry. In machine building, higher growth rates are planned in electronics, electrical engineering and fine mechanics. A 63-percent growth is to be achieved in machine-building as a whole in this five-year interval, while fine mechanics and optics, for instance, will develop at a 73-percent rate. The chemical industry develops likewise, with substantial increases to set for fine-synthesis, small-tonnage chemicals, ultrapure materials, reagents, a.o.

An essential aspect of intensive growth is a better quality of manpower. To meet this demand more than 1.2 million skilled workers, technicians and foremen, and 146,000 engineers and other experts will be trained especially for the basic branches, as well as over 590,000 skilled people for agriculture. For the same end, the programmes in force make provision for some three million persons to improve their training.

As is but natural, intensive growth is based on a higher productivity which is to account for about 90 percent of the national income increase in the current 5-year period. In industry, productivity which is determined on the basis of the marketable production is to grow at an average annual rate of 11.2 percent. The deciding role will be played by technical progress.

The reduction of material expenditure in all sectors is a highly important requirement at this stage. In five years, material expenses in the social product are planned to

drop to nearly 53 percent in 1990, while material expenditure on 1,000 lei worth of marketable production in the all-country industry by over 30 percent. Furthermore, the raw and auxiliary materials, fuel and energy utilization index in terms of the marketable production, will rise 30-32 percent in 1990 from 1985.

The investment programme that amounts to 1.4 million lei is also streamlined toward intensive-type growth. The funds are used especially for the development of domestic raw materials and energy sources, the modernization and re-equipment of industrial units, and the implementation of the irrigation, land improvement and fill field-work mechanization programme.

To attain all these aims, efficiency norms were set. Some of them measure the volume of work per 1,000 lei worth of fixed capital, which is to grow 36 percent in 1990 as to 1985. Others refer to circulating assets which are to move faster. In the current 5-year period, the social product is to grow at an average annual rate of 8.4 percent, which compares with the 3.2-percent growth of the circulating capital.

With production costs going down, profits and profitability will go up, and they will do it faster than production. For a 65.5 percent increase of the marketable production of basic activity in 1990 from 1985, profits are expected to rise 243.4 percent. Of that rise, about 70 percent is to be achieved by cutting the expense for one thousand lei worth of marketable production. Profitability in the all-country industry is to rise to nearly 42 percent in 1990, from just 16.6 percent in 1985.

Festive Meeting Marks Human Rights Day

AU102057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT
10 Dec 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/12/1987—A festive meeting was arranged in Bucharest on Thursday, December 10, under the aegis of the Romanian Association for the United Nations (ANUROM), the Romanian Youth and Student Association for the United Nations (ATSRNU) and the Association of International Law and International Relations (ADIRI) to mark the human rights day.

The meeting was addressed by Maria Bobu, minister of justice, who referred to the way in which the fundamental human rights problems were solved in Romania, stressing that in keeping with the profoundly humanistic conception promoted by Romania, the unhampered assertion and accomplishment of human personality were the supreme goals of the policy pursued by the RCP and the Romanian State.

Reference was made to Romania's initiative on an international plane in favour of the promotion and observance of individuals and peoples' foremost rights, more particularly the right to life, to work, to a free and independent existence, to peace.

During the meeting, the audience listened to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's message on the human rights day.

Mojsov Greets Reagan, Gorbachev on INF
LD101659 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 10 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav President Lazar Mojsov sent messages to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev stating the Yugoslav view on the signing of the INF Treaty on scrapping medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles from Europe, Yugoslav Government spokesman Aleksander Stanic told a regular press conference here today.

This exceptionally important act is the best confirmation that disarmament and better international relations in a safer world are both essential and possible, Stanic said.

Stanic stated that in the messages Mojsov expressed his conviction that the signed agreement, historic by its meaning and perspectives, would open up a new period of talks on the most important problems of the contemporary world. Apart from disarmament, the messages give priority to economic problems and development, and say that all countries must participate in and contribute to the realization of these aims.

Stanic informed the journalists that Yugoslavia, as a U.N. member and a nonaligned country, would continue to most actively participate in global processes and international activities aimed at peace, disarmament, equal cooperation and development.

DPRK Embassy Involvement in Incident Denied
LD101643 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1557 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 10 (TANJUG)—Reports published in some foreign papers that the North Korean Embassy in Belgrade was involved in the downing of the South Korean airliner over Thailand are malicious insinuations, Yugoslav Government spokesman Aleksander Stanic said here today.

Involvement in Arms Sales to Iran Denied
LD101830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1348 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Belgrade, December 10 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia today categorically denied that it had in anyway mediated in arms sales to Iran.

Recent reports by foreign news agencies and other media on Yugoslavia's alleged involvement in arms and ammunition deliveries to Iran, especially in deliveries by the Swedish Bofors company, are sheer and totally groundless insinuations, a Yugoslav government spokesman told a regular conference for foreign journalists in Belgrade today.

Chad May Release Yugoslav Citizen 'Soon'
LD101851 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Belgrade, December 10 (TANJUG)—[Word indistinct] direct and other continued contacts between Yugoslav representatives an Ndjamena Government officials, Yugoslavia has been officially informed that Rade Zelenovic could be freed soon, a Yugoslav Government spokesman said today in reply to journalists' questions on prospects for the Yugoslav citizen to be released from prison in Chad.

Zelenovic was working for the Wirtgen GMBH firm of the Federal Republic of Germany when he and an FRG. citizen were captured in Libya by Chad forces.

The government spokesman told today's news conference that Yugoslavia had on several occasions, through official notes, requested that Zelenovic be freed immediately.

The spokesman added that the Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretariat had asked a number of friendly African and European countries to contribute to Zelenovic's release through their own engagement.

Further on LCY Central Committee Proceedings
LD091755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 8 Dec 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG)—The 11th LCY Central Committee Plenum this morning resumed its work. After yesterday's all-day debate on ideological and political issues of economic and development policy for next year, the members of the highest party forum will adopt today the plan for preparations for the LCY conference, to be held in March 1988. The theme of this top-level meeting of Yugoslav Communists, which comes between two congresses, is the strengthening of the leading ideological-political role, the unity, and the responsibility of the LC in the struggle for a way out of the socioeconomic crisis. [passage omitted]

At the very start of today's work, the Central Committee accepted the proposal of the working group formed yesterday to the effect that Hamdija Pozderac be relieved of his duties as a member of the LCY Central Committee. Explaining the report of the working group formed by the LCY Central Committee to investigate the facts and circumstances of Hamdija Pozderac's responsibility, which was instigated by the initiative of the Bosnia-Herecegovina LC Central Committee calling for him to be relieved of his duties as a member of the highest party forum, Ivica Racan stressed that the working group considers that there are sufficient elements for the proposal that he be relieved of his duties to be accepted.

On the basis of the facts and circumstances, the stances and assessments set out in the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee initiative, and talks with Hamdija Pozderac, it has been established that, through the uncritical and unobjective advocacy of his personal standing and the authority of his high sociopolitical functions, he gave unprincipled support to the megalomaniac development plan of Agrokomerc. The realization of such a plan, Racan noted, was outside material boundaries and established policy.

Hamdija Pozderac's involvement also had an effect on the "outgrowing" of all other institutions of the system by Agrokomerc's management board, as it was a factor of political power in Velika Kladusa and the surrounding area. The conduct of Hamdija Pozderac in the development of Agrokomerc, during the time when the affair was being discovered and afterward, contributed to the strengthening of arbitrary and bureacratic-statist decisionmaking, contrary to self-management relations and the institutions and norms of our system, Racan said.

In a conversation with members of the working group, Hamdija Pozderac stated that he accepted the assessments and stances of the Bosnia-Hercegovia LC Central Committee in its initiative, including the proposal that he be relieved of his duties as a member of the LCY Central Committee, because he was aware of his moral, ideological and political responsibility. He accepted this responsibility as a communist, respecting democratic centralism and the program and policy of the LCY. The working group assessed, Racan said, that such a stance by Hamdija Pozderac is an expression of his self-critical attitude toward his own responsibility.

Respecting the now traditionally humane approach of our party toward its own cadres even when they make istakes and deviate from the LC line, with the consequences this entails for them, the working group considers that this must be fully expressed also in its relationship toward Hamdija Pozderac. It was also considered, Racan added, that in the process of establishing his responsibility, which was instigated by this initiative, Hamdija Pozderac's rich revolutionary, sociopolitical and working activity should not be denied.

Assessing the facts and circumstances put forward in establishing accountability, the working group considers that Hamdija Pozderac can no longer fulfill the duties of a member of the LCY Central Committee. Thus the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee initiative is a clear and principled stance on this issue and it should be accepted in full, Racan stressed. The proposed decision is also necessary for building up effective unity in the LC. [passage omitted]

After this, the introductory speech on the preparations and work of the LCY conference was made by Ivan Brigic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Preparations for the conference should be made by communicating with the membership and not on the old cliched basis: the leadership-apparatus in the federation and the republic, the first speaker in the discussion, Milka Planinc, said.

Advocating a new approach to preparations for the conference, Milka Planinc noted that the LC has been the focus of attention during discussions about the 13th LCY Congress. There was a wave of sharp criticism of the LC as a whole and particularly of its leadership. A leadership crisis in the LC was spoken of at the time. In the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, Milka Planinc added, there were attempts to make that congress accept through its preparations the results of a wide public debate by the 13th LCY Central Committee session and to transform a critical attitude toward the LC into something representing constructive action for a way out of our crisis situation. Attempts to prepare the congress thus did not succeed. It was prepared more or less in the old way.

According to Milka Planinc the 13th LCY Congress gave the LC the duty of putting into operation the tasks set out at the congress. However, the Central Committee still does not have an operative plan of what should be done, how, and by whom. If we decide in favor of a conference, then we should not allow the situation to arise whereby we are only spurred into finally drawing up an operative plan to implement that which was agreed at the congress by this conference.

Taking everything into account it seems that the membership expects more from the conference than statutory provisions allow it to provide, Vukasin Micunovic said. According to him, the conference should not resemble many earlier meetings by being a platform where everyone states what is being done in his own environment. For this reason he supports a method of preparation such as that proposed by Milka Planinc.

Micunovic proposed that the conference be postponed so that beforehand the parts of the LC, at conferences, or at central and provincial committees, can look critically at their own conduct and can answer the question as to how much they have succeeded in achieving innovation in their work. Expressing the fear that much time would be spent on drawing up theses, Micunovic proposed that they should be more a means of providing impetus and indicating the way, rather than being resolutions or directives. He also proposed that elections of delegates to the conference be by secret ballot with several candidates.

According to Marko Lolic, social conditions point to great expectations from the conference. However, this should not be exaggerated so that radicalism occurs, but not should its scope be belittled. [passage omitted]

The proposed topic of the LCY conference will undoubtedly meet with the approval of the LC membership and working people and citizens, Boris Stankovski said, because the socioeconomic crisis is affecting virtually all strata of society. The concept of the preparations for it and the content of its work must, however, be specified more precisely because the adoption of specific conclusions is one of the preconditions for their successful implementation. [passage omitted]

In the conference preparations, it is vital to assess the conceptual acceptability of the numerous proposals for finding a way out of the economic difficulties that are now "doing the rounds" in public, Dobrivoje Vidic said. It is particularly necessary to turn attention to those proposals for the struggle against the economic difficulties that relate to the period after the cessation of the validity of the FEC intervention measures and state clearly what is and what is not acceptable in them.

Vidic also advocated that for the forthcoming conference a proposal be prepared of the realization of Kardelj's basic guidelines for development. Here it should be established what is troublesome and what needs to be done to transform the SAWPY into a modern socialist movement conducting a mass political struggle.

It would be good, Vidic said, for a special working group to be formed to draft a plan to relieve the economy, so that we might remove this question from the agenda. There should be a detailed examination of the scope for reducing expenditure, and we should either stop talking about how much things cannot be reduced or finally draw up a clear, specific and binding program. Dobrivoje Vidic criticised Marjan Rozic, president of the SFRY Assembly, for the fact that this delegate body has no program whatsoever for relieving the economy, though at the same time everyone, and he too, is advocating one.

In our country, a comprehensive sense of hopelessness and confrontation and the belief that the LC is doing absolutely nothing is being created, Vukasin Loncar observed. At the same time, we are witnessing frontal attacks on the FEC and the LC. I am not against criticism, but the way this is being done is becoming unacceptable. [passage omitted]

In the opinion of Petar Makic, the LCY Conference should not be preceded by conferences in the republics, provinces and the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. He believes that if one pursues this course people will come to the LCY Conference with stances already formulated, which could be the subject of confrontation and dispute. There could thus be an absence of the authenticity of the mood of people at the grassroots level. The conference, instead of a being predominantly oriented toward the past as until now, should change the atmosphere and orient its views toward the future, mobilizing LC members and all working people, Matic stressed.

A conference of the LCY in the YPA will be held after the LCY conference, Georgije Jovici said, adding that this should also be the case in the republics and provinces. Calling for the LCY conference to be a working meeting, Jovicic proposed that thought should be given to the election of delegates. Instead of the proposed election of 1 delegate to 5,000 party members, he considers that 1 delegate should be elected to every 7,000 LC members. In his opinion, the conference should deal with the LC, that is, with its action capability for a way out of the crisis. Serious assessments can increasingly be heard about the work of the LC. These assessments range from it is incapable and does nothing to that it has assumed a monopoly and "holds everything in its own hands." For this reason, let us discuss ourselves, let us give the membership and others the opportunity to say at open meetings what they think about the LC, so that we can see what we need to do and how to emerge from the existing situation based on a true picture of ourselves, Jovici pleaded.

Dusan Dragosavac agreed with others who felt that there should be fewer delegates than proposed at the conference, since otherwise it would really be a congress. He also considers that prior party conferences in the republics and provinces are not essential, and that more thought should be given to the number of participants and the time for holding the LCY conference. [passage omitted]

Noting that the theme of the conference is the LC and finding a way out of the crisis, Milan Kucan said that the meaning of this kind of approach to the problems is, in fact, to find an answer to the question of how we wish to emerge from the crisis. [passage omitted] Stating that we are faced with a crisis, Kucan said that the mistrust is quite mutual. There is mistrust of the leadership and of the LC but there is also mistrust of the people. We get angry, he said, because the people are not prepared to listen to all kinds of truths.

An essential element in our answer should certainly be the identification of whether we want a way out of the crisis into a contemporary, socialist, self-managing society, Kucan continued, citing certain dilemmas to which we have given very generalized answers that have not been accepted in practice. These are the question of whether we are for the developed socialism of a rich society or for the undeveloped socialism of poverty, whether we are for a socialism that is economically effective and open toward the world or for an autarchic and closed society, whether we are for a market or a state economy, for a contemporary democratic concept of our federation such as that which stems from the constitution, or for something else. [passage omitted]

I am not convinced, he added, that it is sufficient just to put into operation what was decided at the 13th congress, since we have not given answers to some of the

challenges of contemporary socialist society. It is not by chance that alternative programs, movements, and platforms are appearing, and these originated after the 13th congress.

Because of all this we must be very ambitious in preparing for the conference and must restore the initiative and the ideological and political lead of the LC in society. [passage omitted]

At the end of the discussion the introductory speaker, Ivan Brigic, considering individual proposals, said that in his opinion there is no reason for the timing of the LC conferences in the republics and provinces to be tied to the organization of the LCY conference. Noting the various opinions concerning the number of delegates to the conference, he stressed that a reduction in the number would probably be a more favorable solution, and he added that there should be support for the proposal on delegates in municipal LC committees being elected by secret ballot based on a list with several candidates.

Supporting the conclusions proposed by Azem Vlasi, the Central Committee members accepted the theme of the LCY conference: The strengthening of the leading ideological and political role and the unity and responsibility of the LC in the struggle for a way out of the socioeconomic crisis, and the plan for the preparations and the content of the work of this party meeting, as a framework for its organization. It was also decided that the conference be held in March 1988 and that the LC conferences in the republics and provinces be held according to the plans of the central and provincial committees, in other words, that there is no need to reschedule the LC conferences in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Vojvodina that have already been provisionally scheduled (for February 1988).

The Central Committee accepted the earlier proposal of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the effect that the election of delegates be on the principle of 1 delegate to 5,000 communists. It was concluded, apart from this, that delegates in municipal LC committees should be elected by secret ballot based on a list of several candidates, and that the election of delegates for the LCY conference should be carried out by 15 February 1988. Authorizing a working group and the LCY Central Committee Presidium to draft the final edition of the plan which, as was suggested during today's discussion, will serve as a basis for further work on the preparations for the conference, the members of the LCY Central Committee also established the composition of a working group of 26 members to prepare the highest party meeting between two congresses. [passage omitted]

The Central Committee members also adopted today an orientation program for its work until July 1988, which was presented by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. According to Gacic, the program is formulated so that it is possible to include the topical issues that will be imposed by the socioeconomic situation. He also spoke about the proposal for responsibility of Central Committee members at all levels of activity, saying that the realization of this program requires even greater involvement by Central Committee members and new, greater responsibilities, particularly in environments with more pronounced and complex socioeconomic and political relations and problems.

Also included in the program was Zvonimir Hrabar's proposal recommending that the Central Committee consider the realization of the role of the Federation of Trade Unions in the current socioeconomic situation. In support of this theme, Hrabar said that trade unions are in a most unenviable situation in performing their function since, they find themselves caught between four sides: their membership, the state, the party, and the public—that is, the media. [passage omitted]

The Central Committee also adopted conclusions on the activity of members, organizations, and organs of the LCY in achieving constitutionality and legality, on which there was a debate at the last session. Since there was a large number of amendments, about 100, to the text of the draft conclusions, the adoption of the conclusions was postponed for this session, and a working group prepared the final proposal. In presenting this on behalf of the working group, Ljubomir Varoslija said that most of the amendments have been included in the proposal. In his opinion, the presidiums of the central and provincial committees of the LC and the Committee of the LCY in the YPA on the whole accepted the plan of the draft conclusions, [words indistinct] above all that in the document that was presented there were too many areas of generalization, and examples of a lack of objectivity and excessively harsh assessments of the alarming nature of the situation in certain areas, as well as certain one-sided views of the way out of the crisis situation through statization and a centralization of functions which, would supposedly ensure that constitutionality and legality are respected.

In the discussion of the stances of the LCY Central Committee on achieving constituionality and legality Borut Suklje called for more attention to be given to the responsibility of the LC in overcoming the inertia of consciousness that has overtaken society. A lagging behind in the economy, he stated, calls for a different definition of political power.

Suklje said that the idea to the effect that the achievement of common duties is linked only to a strengthening of the position and the role of the federal organs while the role of the organs in the republics and provinces is neglected is unacceptable to the LC. He proposed that the part of the stances on constitutionality and legality that speak about a controlling role for the LC in the work of the judicial organs be changed. Since we advocate independence for the courts, such a viewpoint is unacceptable.

Because no one else wished to speak, Radisa Gacic, concluding the discussion on this subject, proposed that the Presidium in the final edition of the conclusions should perfect the text. Gacic added that the Presidium should also change the formulation on the controlling function of the LCY if it permits the interpretation that Suklje noted. This proposal was accepted.

The Central Committee today also considered the proposed stances and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the responsibility of Fadilj Hodza. An introductory speech was made by Milan Pancevski, chairman of the working group.

Milan Kucan asked to speak and proposed that the Central Committee remain, as he put it, consistent to the duty established at the ninth LCY Central Committee session when the working group was formed to establish the essential facts in connection with the criticism of Fadilj Hodza, with the intention of establishing the truth and protecting him if the facts did not correspond to the truth, or taking measures of accountability against him if the criticisms were upheld.

He also proposed that duties be adhered to in deciding and adopting a stance on the proposed positions and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. This LC, as far as I know, Kucan noted, has never formed an investigation committee, but it has formed commissions for establishing responsibility on the basis of the facts. I think that these proposed stances are also the result of such work.

As far as the introductory speech by Milan Pancevski is concerned, I would propose that we do not discuss it as we would an introductory speech by the group, and even less that we should discuss it as we would a speech made on behalf of the Presidium, but rather it should be considered as his own personal opinion and his own personal discussion. Neither as a member of the LC, and even less as a member of the Presidium, am I prepared to declare a position on the proposed stances and conclusions on the basis of Pancevski's speech, he said.

Accepting the proposed stances and conclusions of the Central Committee on the responsibility of Fadilj Hodza, Nandor Major said that he dissociated himself from the introductory speech of Milan Pancevski, adding that his view was shared by a number of members of the LCY Central Committee from Vojvodina who had authorized him to express their view. [passage omitted]

Milan Uzelac warned of the need for democratic discussion and adhering to the LCY statute. We must remember the specific conditions in which we held the ninth session and in which the working group carried out its work. I advocate the adoption of the stances established by the Presidium based on the working group's proposals and presented to the Central Committee, he said.

Furthermore, I believe the introductory speech should not be adopted for three reasons. First, because of its unclear objectives. Why was it necessary, in addition to the very detailed report and the facts it contained, to present another such text? I have the impression that it is not even intended for the Central Committee members.

Second, because that introductory speech deviates from those methodological assumptions advocated by the report itself.

And third, because it goes further than those stances and more freely generalizes about certain things, Uzelac said.

Calling for the discussion to be drawn to a close, Bosko Krunic noted that the Central Committee had established, at its ninth session, the duties of the Presidium. It is difficult to accept the opinion that the Presidium deviated from statutory norms. It is not easy to identify the right of a member of a basic organization in the organs of the LC, set down in the statute, with this case. Comrade Fadilj Hodza is not a member of an organ, and so he is not a member of the Central Committee, but he was called to a session of the working group, and he spoke for 4-5 hours. He also sent a letter, with which the members of the Central Committee are acquainted.

We all dissociate ourselves, Krunic said, from attacks on the integrity of Fadilj Hodza's character and that of his family. The working group deemed it necessary to look into everything, without exception, so that there would be no loose ends in examining his responsibility. Krunic noted that in the meantime the presidium of the provincial committee, on the basis of the 18th item in the conclusions of the 9th session, had considered and established the responsibility of a number of officials in Kosovo and had taken certain measures. [passage omitted]

According to Vidoje Zarkovic, the Presidium took into account the fact that it would indeed be a mistake to ascribe the responsibility of collective organs to the personal responsibility of just one of its members, in this case Fadilj Hodza. If the collective organs of which Fadilj Hodza was a member are accountable for what happened in Kosovo, this will sooner or later be politically attributed to these organs and not to one individual within them, other than that every member of these organs bears a part of the responsibility in accordance with our principles on collective work and collective decisionmaking. [passage omitted]

Zarkovic considers that the political effect both of this proposal and of those decisions recently adopted by the LC provincial committee would have been much greater if the measures had been taken in 1981 immediately following the adoption of the platform on Kosovo. However, the responsibility for this does not rest with this Central Committee, nor the present provincial committee of Kosovo. Responsibility, in as much as it exists, is borne by those of us who were at that time in the LCY

leaderships and in the top state leadership bodies including, for example, Comrades Dragosavac, Kraigher, and myself, who were then in the highest party and state organs, Zarkovic said. [passage omitted]

Taking the floor, Milan Pancevski stressed that the working group adopted a very serious approach to the realization of the tasks formulated by the Central Committee. A considerable amount of material was examined and several conversations took place. Talks were held on two occasions with Fadilj Hodza. We wanted to hear what Fadilj Hodza thinks about everything that is being written in public. We had many details, many facts, Pancevski added, and on the basis of these the working group gave its assessments and views, and this was unanimous. With certain comments the LCY Central Committee Presidium accepted those assessments. The Presidium adopted united stances, united assessments even on the issue of establishing the ideopolitical responsibility of Comrade Fadilj Hodza. In these circumstances, we should not dwell on this further and go on trying to prove whether Fadilj Hodza is accountable.

I believe that as a Presidium we have assessed that Comrade Fadilj Hodza should bear political responsibility for this situation because, as it was stated in the platform, it was the mistaken policy conducted in Kosovo that led to the well-known escalation of Albanian nationalism and to the well-known implications with which Yugoslav society is faced to this day. Therefore, regardless of certain differing opinions, the Central Committee should adopt what the Presidium is proposing, Pancevski said. [passage omitted]

Whether or not we agree, comrades, with the introductory speech of Milan Pancevski, we are bound to take a stand on the assessments and proposals of the Presidium that it has unanimously established, I would say, on the basis of the exhaustive, argued and objective report of the working group of the Presidium, acting in accordance with the conclusions of this Central Committee, Marko Orlandic said.

Fadilj Hodza's merits, which no one is disputing, are one thing, and his accountability, which, as a key personality, it could be said, he shares with a large part of the leadership of Kosovo fully and most directly for the escalation and extent of the indoctrination of Albanian nationalism and separatism in Kosovo is another thing. If we dispute this, then we are raising the question of the revision of the stances of the 9th session of the Central Committee, and not only that, but also the platform which we established in the Central Committee on the even of the 12th congress. [passage omitted]

Because there was disagreement in the debate with some of his views, Dusan Dragosavac again asked to speak. He explained that he does not dispute the question of the existence of political responsibility. He simply endeavored to reflect critically on what was not good in the document being put forward. This is a historical document. I was pleading, Dragosavac said, for preciseness in all this.

Adding a rejoinder to the discussion of Marko Orlandic, Dragosavac said that it would be superfluous to try to prove that his stances had never been used by certain other forces.

At the close of the debate, the Central Committee adopted the stances and conclusions on the respnsibility of Fadilj Hodza, with two votes against. The Central Committee members then approved the assessments and stances of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee in connection with implementing Point 18 of the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee session. With one vote against, the assessment of the work of the working group was also approved. Expounding the proposal for the working group, Radisa Gacic, in the chair, said that it has invested an enormous amount of effort, that it has worked conscientiously and responsibly, and that regardless of differences in the perception of certain problems manifested at the session, it has successfully carried out a complex and responsible task.

In conclusion, Radisa Gacic repeated his proposal that the report by Milan Pancevski be treated as any other part of the discussion because it had not been verified by the LCY Central Committee Presidium or by the working group.

The Central Committee then unanimously approved the resignation of Stanko Tomic from membership of this party forum.

At the close of the session the Central Committee decided in a secret ballot to relieve Hamdija Pozderac of his duties as a member of the LCY Central Committee. In the voting, 135 members of the Central Committee took part, 123 were in favor of his dismissal, 10 were against, and 2 votes were invalid.

TANJUG Cites Statute on LCY Expulsions

LD101934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG)—The LCY Statute does not envisage a right for the LCY Central Committee to expel a member. This fundamental party document refers only to resignation and dismissal from membership in the Central Committee. In other words, there are no grounds for the dilemma that arose publicly following the latest session of the LCY Central Committee, over the fact that Hamdija Pozderac was dismissed from his membership and not expelled from the LCY Central Committee.

According to the Statute, the LC organs and bodies decide on dismissal if they establish that "a member is not capable of successfully carrying out his functions and acting in line with the adopted policy or, by his conduct, disrupts the unity of action and reputation of the LCY."

The pre-13th congress statute provided for various ideopolitical measures: recall, dismissal from duties, replacement, i.e. expulsions and, of course, resignation. The right to recall has been justifiably abolished, as it is a feature of the delegate system to which the LC does not resort except during its congresses.

However, the officials in the LCY Statutory Commission could not explain why the term "expulsion" can no longer be found in the Statute except that the outcome is the same, i.e. a person dismissed from the membership of the LCY Central Committee ceases to be a member. In other words, dismissal and expulsion are the same punishment.

It is interesting that in its last convocation the Central Committee, despite its right to expel a member, was, in fact, only able to verify decisions reached by the central or provincial LC committees. Under the current statute, the Central Committee uses secret ballot to dismiss a member following a report by a working group.

In the light of all this, it is even less clear why the term "expulsion" has been dropped from the present statute. The sole explanation seems to lie in our ever-present tendency to change established terminology because the new one sounds more democratic and humane.

Further on Planned LCY Conference in March

LD081308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0904 GMT 8 Dec 87

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG)—The LCY conference, at which "the strengthening of the leading ideopolitical role, unity, and responsibility of the LC in the struggle to find a solution to the socioeconomic crisis" will be considered, will be held in March next year. In chosing this topic, the LCY Central Committee started from the position that since the 13th Congress there has been a further intensification of the social and economic crisis, a growth in social tensions, and dissatisfaction among working people and citizens, all of which led to a deterioration in the political situation in the country. Ivan Brigic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said this at today's session of the LCY Central Committee, when explaining the draft for the preparations and content of the work of the conference.

Following the 13th Congress, there were indications in the LC of ideological vacillation, disunity in action, unsatisfactory preparedness in making concrete and effectively implementing established policy and, in this way, more rapidly solving real life problems. In a word, Brigic said, the action and ideopolitical flexibility and initiative of the LCY continues to weaken; and its influence as a leading ideopolitical force in society is waning, which leads to the erosion of trust in the LC, especially in its leadership. Nationalism and nationalist consciousness has also continued to penetrate the ranks of the LC.

This situation in society has decisively influenced the consideration at the conference of critical assessments, above all on the situation and relations in the LC, the class orientation of its policy, the way to construct and achieve unity in the LCY on the principles of democratic centralism, and an examination of why the influence and action capability of the LC is weakening. Brigic stressed the preparations for the conference, should concentrate on the key questions that represent the basic presuppositions for a radical transformation of theoretical and ideological consciousness, the content and method of work, and to heighten the internal democratic relations, and ideological and political unity of the LC.

Brigic went on to say that at today's session a working group should be formed to put together a proposal to serve as a basis for discussion in LC organizations and to formulate the stances and proposals of the conference. It has been proposed that delegates to this meeting be elected in accordance with the priciple: 1 delegate per 5,000 communists from municipal LC organizations; 20 each from each central committees of the republican Leagues of Communists; and 15 from each provincial committee and the committee Yugoslav People's Army LCY organization. This would mean that, in addition to members of LCY organs, there would be 784 participants with the status of delegate at the LCY conference. Brigic said that in order to realize the fundamental role of the conference and ensure the membership's direct influence on the stances of the conference, it has been proposed, that more than 50 percent of the delegates be elected from associated labor in material production. Similarly, of the delegates elected by central committees and provincial committees, at least half the delegates should be from associated labor.

We have been exhaustive in our evaluations, assessments, and declarations on the situation. So many facts with negative omens have been gathered that they really do have a pessimistic influence and promote faintheartedness, defeatism, and hopelessness. We must say frankly, Brigic stressed, that we have arrived at a point in the development of society and the LC where palliative intervention and current pragmatism cannot be a strategic move, but only a postponement of the solution to the problems and "the extinguishing of the fire." The effectiveness of the economic and political system and, generally, the decisionmaking processes has become the main problem of development and a key point in the future of the socialist self-managing system.

Speaking about the problems of carrying out the leading ideopolitical role of the LC, Brigic said that the LC is facing an essential question of how to channel social development and democratic processes and how to redirect critical feelings and dissatisfaction toward creative action.

We cannot eliminate the social and economic crisis as long as there is destruction of ideopolitical and action unity, bureaucratic practice, tendencies to return to old methods of operation, the strong penetration of nationalism, very widespread opportunism, sectarian struggles, and interest factions that have taken hold in the LC itself. A decisive break with inconsistencies and vacillation in the realization of the ideopolitical role and united policy of the LCY, established at the 13th congress should be initiated, above all, by the highest organs of the LC by the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium, and by the central committees and provincial committees of the LC and their political-executive bodies. Brigic said that today they are the most responsible for the establishment of unity, consistency in action, and for ensuring the uniform operation of the LCY and the mobilization of all other organized socialist forces. He added, they also have the greatest responsibility for decisively eliminating the causes and tendencies toward the federalization of the LCY, bureaucratic-centralist tendencies, and for consistently implementing the principle of democratic centralism and the development of democratic relations in the LC.

Although the LCY Central Committee has supported the elaboration of congress decisions and adopted stances and tasks on many major questions, there have been no major changes in the status and mobilization of communists. Brigic said that indispensable concrete action has been lacking. In addition, slack monitoring of the agreed responsibility and of the establishment of individual and collective responsibility is needed. All this has led to a serious crisis in the LCY leadership method and in ensuring unity of action of Yugoslav communists, something that impairs the strengthening of responsibility and has a negative impact on other institutions of the political system. All this leads to increasingly frequent open conflicts in society, a growth in economic egotism and separatism, various forms of isolationism, and weakens the cohesion of the Yugoslav multinational community.

Brigic stressed, in preparing for the conference, the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium must critically look for the main causes of this disunity, the result of which is the failure to secure unity of action and leadership throughout the LCY in settling the most important social questions. It is only on the basis of such a critical analysis that it is possible to decisively differentiate and propose a better organization of the work of these organizations. No longer can there be talk of not implementing adopted policy, without at the same time beginning an essential debate on relations in the LCY and its role in society.

The first and fundamental social function of the LCY is to reaffirm its revolutionary working-class course and, at the same time, to promote action, cadre training and profound LCY reform, which can no longer be postponed. Unless more decisive action is taken in this direction, there is a danger, in Brigic's view, of it being thrown right off the path of revolutionary class struggle.

Brigic stressed, at the forthcoming LCY conference, we must—to use Tito's words—examine ourselves in order to correct the numerous weaknesses in our work. When a political organization does not comprehend the needs of the time in which it operates and does not perceive the new things which have been brought about by changes in social circumstances, it is brushed from the historical scene by the very course of events. The LC must take decisive measures to defend the basic ideological and political course from the pressures of those who are attempting to return our soceity to the bourgeois-capitalist or bureaucratic-dogmatic system of socioeconomic and political relations.

At the forthcoming conference and in the preparations for it, the LCY must accelerate the strengthening of its leading role and ideopolitical unity and create a more favorable political climate for the creative involvement of each member, organization, and organ of the LC. According to Brigic, the most important thing for the LCY is to get to the bottom of the causes of the current situation, understand the crisis consequences, and find out why recently—and even after the very clear guidance of the 13th Congress—they have grown so much.

Since the 11th Congress, little or virtually nothing has been done on the ideopolitical elaboration and practical meaning of the role of the LCY in the political system of socialist self-management. And, Brigic recalled, without major changes in realizing this role, the LCY will operate objectively from a position of authority and will have difficulty avoiding merging with state and executive organs. Therefore, in the preparations for the conference and in the public debate on the constitutional changes, due attention should be paid to elaborating the role and responsibility of the LCY in the delegate system as well as to implementing established stances on the action of communists in the SAWP.

All critical thinking and warnings about the situation in society and the LCY will be fruitless unless they bring additional knowledge on our action today and tomorrow, unless the path is smoothed to our own greater unity and more successful ideopolitical action. Although the conference, in accordance with statutes, is only an LC working forum, it is certain that, because of the time and situation in which it is being held, it will take on far greater significance. Its stances ought to contribute to overall social action in mastering and overcoming today's social crisis and, above all, to smoothing the way to the further transformation of the LC.

Brigic said, the LCY Central Committee Presidium believes that in the preparations for the conference, we should begin several concrete actions in an organized way to mobilize the membership and organizations of the LC, above all its leadership, to settle the most current social, political, and economic problems. Brigic informed LC members that the presidium is also preparing a separate action program for leadership activity to

strengthen the ideopolitical role, unity, and responsibility of the LC and to politically stabilize society. Using the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee as a starting point, the program for this period would contain highest priority tasks in which communists in all environments should engage in order to achieve the necessary progress before the LCY conference.

It should be borne in mind, Brigic recalled, that before the conference the Central Committee will hold discussions on the implementation of the role and method of the work of the LCY Central Committee and its presidium, on changes to the SFRY Constitution and the political system. He said that theoretical and scientific discussions on the realization of the role of the LCY have already been published or are in preparation. Conferences of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces, at which essential questions on implementing the decisions of the congress and the implementation of the role of the LC will be considered, will also influence the preparations for the conference and overall LC action up to the time of this meeting.

The LCY conference, in its overall preparations, in the content of its documents, in its organization and the way it operates, should express a new approach, free from fruitless descriptions and generalized and compromise-ridden conclusions. In other words, the conference should, above all, be orientated toward developing and making concrete of the tasks of the 13th Congress, ending vacillation, and stimulating more organized and effective action, but at the same time it should highlight those vital questions on the implementation of the role of the LC that it is essential to examine more thoroughly in preparating for the 14th LC Congress, Ivan Brigic, member of the LCY Presidium said.

Belgrade Executive Council President Resigns

LD102149 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1944 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 10 (TANJUG)—Delegates to the Belgrade City Assembly today accepted with "a large majority of votes" a resignation by Zivana Olbina, the president of the Belgrade Executive Council (government), it is said in a report.

Olbina had been criticized strongly first by some papers and then by certain forums and basic party organizations for having resigned as chairman of the editorial board of the Belgrade daily POLITIKA. She told a POLITIKA editorial board session in September that she was resigning in protest against the fact that in the past few months the oldest Yugoslav daily had started publishing texts with overtones of Serb nationalism.

Her assessment was backed by the then director of the POLITIKA group Ivan Stojanovic, who was recently sacked from the post. She was also supported by the newspaper publishing house's weekly NIN, whose editor-in-chief Mirko Djekic has also been replaced.

Such critical overtones directed at [word indistinct] were also heard during the eighth session of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee at the end of September, at which Belgrade party chief Dragisa Pavlovic was expelled from the republican party leadership. Advocates of such beliefs remained in the minority.

Commenting on the acceptance of Olbina's resignation Belgrade Mayor Aleksandar Bakocevic described her move as "constructive" and said she would soon take over as deputy general secretary of the permament conference of Yugoslav cities.

LCY Commission on October Revolution

LD102140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG)—The LCY Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia today discussed the report on the observance of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and on the informal meeting of progressive parties and movement held in Moscow. In this connection the following statement has been issued:

"During the session today of the LCY Central Committee Commission for LCY International Cooperation—chaired by Dobrivoje Vidic—the report of the SFRY delegation on the observance of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and on the informal meeting of progressive parties and movements held in Moscow was discussed.

In his introductory remarks, Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, pointed out especially the new aspirations of the Soviet party and state leadership with the reform of Soviet society and concrete initiatives on the international plane. These aspirations are to attain new achievements in the construction and development of socialism in that country and to more boldly and resolutely remove the obstacles along that road and in the context of broadest possible international cooperation to create realistic conditions for life in peace and security for all the peoples and countries in the world. This was referred to during an extensive discussion that ensued, with the emphasis that the meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, held at this very moment, represents the biggest realistic chance so far for the possibility, instead of arms race, of effecting a turnabout toward nuclear and general disarmament, peace and international cooperation on an equal footing.

The session also analyzed a considerable number of important ideas and initiatives produced at the aforementioned informal meeting that refer to the struggle for peace, disarmament, and development, cooperation among workers and progressive parties and movements regarding this matter, further concrete activity of the LC and other sociopolitical organizations, and of the SFRY,

in these areas. It was stressed that new initiatives must be made in this direction. This referred to both the activity within the framework of LCY cooperation and cooperation of other sociopolitical organizations and to the SFRY within the framework of its activities in the Nonaligned Movement, in the United Nations and other international bodies and forums, and also on the European and narrower regional scale.

It was agreed that the meeting of progressive parties and movements in Moscow passed in an atmosphere of free, open and democratic discussion about the tasks of progressive forces in the solution of the most important problems of the present world and that the opportunities of cooperation among them are increasingly numerous and the conditions for it increasingly favorable.

In addition, the commission discussed the draft program of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's international cooperation during the coming year and submitted some proposals as a contribution to further rationalization and up-dating of the international activity of the LCY."

Misuse of Officials' Privileges Criticized

AU101422 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Nov 87 p 2

[Grujica Spasovic commentary: "Do You Remember Ante Simic"]

[Excerpts] He was the delegate whose speech "on behalf of 21,225 workers of the Zenica Steel Works" at the sixth congress of Bosnia-Hercegovina Trade Unions exactly 5 years ago was received with stormy applause. And he spoke about individuals getting wealth illegally, about the alienation of social property, about the construction of valuable weekend cottages, houses, and villas, about appropriating the most beautiful parts of our country on the coast and in the mountains, and about including parts of the sea coast in one's personal property. "It is not a rare case that individuals use socially owned cars, even helicopters, to go on leave or to travel to their weekend houses," Simic added, followed by loud approval of the delegates.

When he returned to Zenica, as Milan Prastalo, veteran from 1941, said recently, "that honest man finished up in the neuropsychiatric ward. In order to denigrate him, they were looking for mistakes his great-grandfathers had made." Under the pressure of enraged bureaucracy, Simic had to withdraw all that he had said at the congress.

And do you remember the name of that federal official who had rented a socially owned villa in Dedinje [exclusive part of Belgrade] to foreigners for the monthly rent of $1,600? Well, you cannot remember it, because, despite firm promises, the public has still not been informed about the results of a 1-year long investigation.

The newspapers recently carried the sensational report that when a federation plane used by the highest state leaders when they are traveling around the world returned from a service in Basel, it was discovered following a routine customs check that there was some technical equipment well hidden in it: video equipment, stereo sets, television sets, computers. Although regulations strictly prohibit anyone apart from the crew from going on a servicing trip, the wives of some of the crew members, the director of the federal organs' air fleet, and three officials of the federal organs' adjunct services did. On the trip back, two more women joined them. Or, is this no longer a sensation? For, as people in the know claim, this was not the first time. [passage omitted]

It was probably such things that made Dusko Zoric ask the delegate's question at the New Belgrade Communal Assembly last month about the number of members of the country's highest party and state leadership who possess material wealth that can be measured in billions and about the material resources (money and real estate) that the highest officials possess abroad. [passage omitted]

Of course, it is difficult to expect that delegate Zoric will get an exhaustive answer from his commune, for it is neither authorized to give data for the entire country, not is it possible to get all the facts because of banking secrets. Nevertheless, the question asked warns about the fact that it is a unanimously shared feeling that "the rascals among our ranks" will cost us dearly before anyone else will. Classic criminals often look like pure amateurs compared to "irreproachable citizens" and "proven cadres" inclined toward illegal dealings, people of the Fikret Abdic and Branislav Urosevic type and their powerful protectors. Is there a worse way than this one to compromise the entire system?

Under the pressure of the public, but also of the energy released by the recent party debates on responsibility, legality, and constitutionality, the awareness has grown that there must not be "untouchable" people, that a democratic society cannot leave it to officials' "responsibility and modesty" to decide when to use their privileges and to what extent to use them. [passage omitted]

Public opinion research (something that we, apart from Slovenia, have abandoned with an impermissible and inexplicable ease) would most probably show that the report on the smuggled goods discovered in the federal plane could aggravate the people's mood much more than the fall of the dinar rate together with the barely tolerable everyday price increases.

TU Body Protests FEC's Anti-Inflation Measures

LD101744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 10 Dec 87

[Excerpts] Varazding, 10 Dec (TANJUG)—The trade union conference of the Varteks composite organization of associated labor has sent a protest letter to the

Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council Presidium and to a number of Trade Union organs of Varazdin municipality and of the Croat Trade Union Council that expresses their dissatisfaction with the FEC's Anti-Inflation Program and intervention measures, and with the trade union's role in the work on formulating the program of cutting inflation and stabilizing the economy. [passage omitted]

The letter urges the trade union organization to produce its own anti-inflation program and a program for resolving the crisis, based on intensified production, enhanced efficiency, better use of prodcution capacities and labor force and, in particular, greater export incentives.

Security Situation in Kosovo 'Difficult'
LD092333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 9 Dec 87

[Text] Pristina, 9 Dec (TANJUG)—The political security situation in Kosovo continues to be difficult. Intranational relations are disrupted and, in some localities, have even become cool. Albanian nationalists and separatists continue to act in various forms and exert both direct and indirect pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins in order to force them to emigrate. There is also evidence of activity from the positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and of other forms of hostile activity. The overall political security situation has been exacerbated by the difficult economic situation, high unemployment, and social problems.

This view was expressed by Rahman Morina, Kosovo secretary for internal affairs, during his conversation with journalists.

Morina said that in the period following the Ninth LCY Central Committee session Albanian nationalists and separatists have tried through various incidents of extreme behavior, reactions, and comments, to "respond" to the plenary session's standpoints and to resist actions by progressive forces to implement its conclusions. They are manipulating the situation with claims about an alleged threat to Albanians in Kosovo, about attempts to restrict their rights, about the policy of revanchism directed against them; they also interpret the plenary sessions conclusions from their own positions.

Thus Albanian nationalists and separatists further aggravate intranational relations and force Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate. Their pressure also extends to all progressive Albanians, in particular those in the forefront of a resolute struggle against the enemy and for stabilization in Kosovo.

In the period after the plenary session on Kosovo, Albanian nationalists and separatists carried out no action of a serious nature despite their pronouncements. However, three hostile groups have since been uncovered comprising 27 members who acted from separatist positions in the areas of Podujevo, Kacanik, and Pec. A total of 300 slogans of hostile content have been painted and 20 pamphlets distributed. On the eve of Republic Day, Albanian nationalists reacted to the new flag of the Albanian nationality by daubing slogans of hostile content and distributing 40 pamphlets.

In the last 5 months, 15 graves of Serbs and Montenegrins have been desecrated. Ten people were involved in these incidents, eight of Albanian and two of Serbian nationality.

Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists are also trying, Morina noted, to devalue the plenary session's decisions. They are sowing mistrust in the present leadership by insisting that the conclusions will remain on paper only. Their unambigous message is that they must continue to organize themselves politically on the basis of national divisions. They advocate the use of arms and bloodshed, something for which Albanian nationalists and separatists are hoping. Rahman Morina noted that in the preceding months 24 protest meetings of Serbs and Montenegrins were held with 18,000 people taking part. In this context, he drew attention to the mass participation of young people and children, which can lead to their indoctrination and manipulation.

The internal affairs organs, Morina added, are continuing work on gathering evidence about the nationalist activity of the instigators and so-called leaders with the possibility of bringing charges against them with the prosecutor's office. The provincial secretary stressed that the security organs are concentrating on uncovering and thwarting either direct or indirect pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate, and that priority is also given to incidents arising from conflicts on an intranational basis.

Morina came up with the following figures:

In the last 10 months, a total of 123 criminal acts were registered in which the perpetrator and victim were of different nationalities. This is an increase of 46 percent on the same period last year. Of this number, in 84 percent of cases the victims were either Serbs and Montenegrins, in 4.8 percent Albanians, and the rest other nationalities. There were, however, four cases of attempted rape and one attempted murder of a person of Serbian nationality. One attempted murder and one attempted rape of a member of Albanian nationality were also registered. In the same period there were 44 murders, 79 attempted murders, 18 rapes, and 10 attempted rapes registered in Kosovo, but in all these both the perpetrators and victims were of Albanian nationality.

As many as 600 minor offenses were registered with 66 percent of them damaging to Serbs and Montengrins and 11 percent to Albanians. The number of minor offenses is 15 percent more thank in the same period last year.

In the first 10 months of this year, there were 527 fires. In 85.5 percent of these cases, the causes have already been established as not having hostile motives.

Speaking about the process of differentiation and measures against members of the security service who had violated the norms and law, Morina said that since 1981 a total of 59 members of the Internal Affairs Secretariat have been dismissed from the service for moral and political unsuitability, 19 on criminal grounds, 87 were sent to early retirement, and 85 dismissed following a disciplinary procedure.

Ideopolitical measures were taken against 623 officials, of whom 159 were expelled from the LC. Other disciplinary measures were taken against 937 members of the Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

In reference to cooperation with the Serbian Secretariat for Internal Affairs, Rahman Morina stressed that to complement the existing forms of cooperation a special operative plan for joint action has been drawn up to protect the personal safety and property of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo and of Albanians on the territory of Serbia proper. According to a figure presented by Morina, in the last 10 months there were about 100 attacks on Albanian-owned shops and people of Albanian nationality in Serbia proper. Of this number 57 cases were solved with 70 people involved.

Work Stoppage Reported in Ljubljana

LD092146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 9 Dec 87

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Dec (TANJUG)—The workers of the Litostroj Institute in Ljubljana, who stopped work this morning in protest against low personal incomes, later gathered in front of the Slovene Assembly building asking to be allowed to talk to republic officials. As there was no room in the assembly building big enough to hold over 1,000 workers, it was decided to hold a meeting at the Cankarev building. The workers were addressed by Litostroj Director General Joze Slander.

The workers asked for a 50-percent increase in personal incomes over last month. The average monthly income for Litostroj workers (over 4,500 of them) amounts to 220,000 dinars, which is above the average income for workers in the republic metal industry. At today's gathering, the workers declared a lack of confidence in the Litostroj trade union organization and all the management board except Director General Slander. Joze Slander was appointed Litostroj director general 3 months ago, and today all the workers were unanimous in giving their support for his efforts to pull the collective out of this difficult situation.